FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES MADRID SECOND STAGE

LD252108 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jan (MTI)--"To Bring Military Detente Closer" is the title of a statement by Dr Janos Petran, leader of the Hungarian delegation at the Madrid conference, carried in the Sunday issue of the central paper of the HSWP NEPSZABADSAG. As is known, the second stage of the European Security and Cooperation meeting will begin on January 27.

In answer to the question whether he sees possibilities for a more favourable negotiating atmosphere following the sharp discussions, political confrontations of the first stage, the Hungarian diplomat stated, among other things: "The coming into existence of the meeting is exceptionally positive in itself. The agreements to be brought here will contribute--in a more moderate or significant degree--to improving the European and the general international situation.

"The endeavour of the socialist countries is to preserve the results of detente achieved so far, to promote its process," said Janos Petran. "and what is for us the most important: stepping forward in military detente, more precisely reaching an agreement for convening a European military detente and disarmament conference. The readiness of the participating countries for the actual furthering of the detente process will be measured on this."

Janos Petran added: "A total of more than 80 proposals have been made which cover, besides questions of military detente, almost every field of inter-state relations, cooperation. The proposals of the socialist countries are positive, constructive initiatives which can be favourably received by the majority of the West European participants. The Western proposals can be divided into three groups. Many of them are essentially acceptable to the socialist countries. The other group of proposals can count on general agreement only with changes made in the course of editing work. And finally there are Western proposals of a confrontation nature, violating the counstitutional order of the socialist countries as well."

"We have submitted proposals for developing economic cooperation. We consider the decision on convening an all-European energetical conference to be specially important. A Hungarian proposal has also been made concerning the more efficient use of mass information means in the interest of the mutual familiarization of the cultural values of the European states, making youth exchange visits more frequent, and last but not least, promoting languages less frequently studied."

In answer to the question how he evaluates the prospects for the second stage of the meeting the Hungarian deplomat emphasized: "The final results of the Madrid meeting depend not only on the representatives of the socialist countries, but on our partners too. Our expectations cannot be exaggerated. But we have prepared for effective work and will do everything in the interest of the results," said Janos Petran in conclusion in the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

WORLD DISARMAMENT FORUM PROPOSED FOR NOVEMBER

AU191258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN)--The convening of a world conference--"Dialogue for Disarmament and Detente"--in November 1981 in Vienna has been proposed by the participants of a preparatory meeting held in the Austrian capital. This meeting was attended by representatives of political parties and organizations from 22 countries as well as several international organizations. In an open letter they appealed to all political parties, social organizations and peace movements to participate in the preparations for this conference and to dispatch delegates to it. SED Central Committee member Manfred Feist, head of the GDR delegation, declared in his discussion speech that the GDR political parties and organizations would give all-round and active support to the preparations for the world conference.

REAGAN'S INAUGURAL SPEECH SEEN AS 'QUITE MODERATE'

AU231247 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jan 81 p 7

[Georgi Todorchev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in New York 20 January report: "With Promises for a New Start"]

[Text] Today the new 40th U.S. President Ronald Reagan was traditionally inaugurated on the west front of the U.S. Capitol building in Washington. In his traditional speech Reagan outlined the administration's political aspects and goals during the next 4 years.

Jimmy Carter's presidential tenure, which was so dramatically linked with developments around the U.S. hostages in Iran, ended exactly at noon (1900 Bulgarian time). The past 4 years--marking the borderline between two decades--were full of strong discrepancies and political waverings of the ruling circles in the largest capitalist country. They were marked by a continuous general crisis in the political thinking, in the ideology and morals of the ruling class. Today, at the time of change in the White House, the U.S. information media continue to assess and characterize the former leader of the U.S. Democratic Party as "unsatisfactory," "transitional," "inefficient," and "ineffectively ambitious."

The main political point in Ronald Reagan's speech and in the long ceremonies, balls and concerts given in honor of the new President was expressed in his motto: "America--A New Beginning." By carefully assessing the mass public opinion, the leader of the Republican Party wants to differentiate his policy from the former president's policy which disappointed millions of Americans and brought about Carter's election defeat. He promised a "revival" and "new trend" in the country's political course. At present, however, when Reagan has to pass from the sphere of promises and of facts to that of real power and state responsibility, he preferred to make some general statements and not involve himself with any administration programs or specific platforms in front of the officials and the millions of Americans who were watching on television.

The President admitted the deplorable economic state of the country. The United States is caught up in the grip of "great economic disaster," Ronald Reagan said. We are suffering from the "longest and most evil inflation throughout our history." This inflation distorts economic decisions, affects the living standards of young and old people and endangers the life of millions. After pointing out the stalemate in industry, the problem of unemployment, human sufferings and the unworthy conditons under which millions of Americans are living, the President touched on the tax burden which he qualified as a hindrance to increasing productivity. Reagan also criticized the financial deficit which has accumulated for many years and called on the people for self-restrictions and self-sacrifices. Emphasizing that hardships in the economy have been accumulating for dozens of years, the President launched the idea of eliminating the restrictions introduced by the administration as well as the federal "tutorship" over business, individual states and over the people as a mean for stimulating economy--an idea which was intensly launched during the Republican Party's election campaign as a social expression of the circles close to the ruling class. By promising a "new start" for all Americans, full employment and limiting the "terrorizing increase" in the cost of life due to inflation, Reagan stated that a "future flourishing America can then be at peace with itself and with the world."

Containing a number of terminologies and stipulations included in the sphere of "American values," peculiar interpretations of "individual freedom" and certain rhetorical examples, Reagan's speech gave the impression of a certain restraint in striving for political realism. The President did not dwell on a number of international problems, including the limitation of the arms race and the process of detente. Regardless of this, compared with his statements and assertions on international problems in his election speeches, the President's inaugural speech, as U.S. observers emphasized in their initial commentaries, could be considered as quite moderate. This speech was intended to have a calming effect on the Americans during the hard times which the United States is undergoing.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATUALTES REAGAN ON PRESIDENCY

AU212058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in which he conveys sincere congratulations on behalf of the State Council and on his own behalf on the occasion of Ronald Reagan's assuming this high-ranking post involving great responsibility. The telegram expressed confidence that relations between the two countries will mark further progress to the benefit of the two peoples and for the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world. The telegram stressed the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to make its contribution in this respect.

DEPUTY PREMIER ZAREV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 23 JAN

AU231517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow where he attended the 24th session of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Kiril Zarev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Soviet-Bulgarian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee.

BULGARIAN-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SUCCESSFUL

AU241515 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jan (BTA)--The further expanding, deepening and improving of the previous fruitful and mutually advantageous economic relations between Bulgaria and Cuba in the spirit of the program for further development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation and socialist integration between the two countries after 1980 are in the focus of attention of the 14th session of the Bulgaro-Cuban economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission which opened here yesterday afternoon.

Speeches were delivered by the heads of the two delegations--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Flavio Bravo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministrs. They underlined their satisfaction with the previous fruitful activity of the commission and wide fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba developing on the basis of solidarity, absolute identity of views and the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and unity of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. Mr Flavio Bravo said that his government and country highly appreciated their relations with Bulgaria, her cooperation and help.

Mr Andrey Lukanov emphasized the positive assessment made by the commission to the results of the joint work in the last five-year period. He dwelt on the broad possibilities to specialization and joint production in new, still more important fields of the two countries' economies.

The session discusses the further growing and improvement of bilateral trade, of the cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, agriculture, transport, science and technology. Special importance is being attached to cooperation and specialization also of joint research work.

At the same time the session made a profound analysis and accounted for the good results in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th session in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, techno-scientific cooperation, in the joint building and delivery of complete projects in Cuba. Among these projects very important are the industrial combine for farm equipment "the July 26th martyrs" in Holguin to be commissioned this year, and the just commissioned irrigation equipment plant "Vassil Levski" in Cienfuegos. The matters of the 1980 bilateral trade and of the last five-year period (1976-1980) were also discussed and their fulfillment was assessed as positive.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON BULGARIAN RELATIONS

AU241608 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 24 Jan 81

["Bulgaria-Austria: Deepening of Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jan (BTA)--Austria expects to expand her cooperation with Bulgaria, especially in the sphere of the economy. This is underlined by Austria's Minister of foreign Affairs, Mr Willibald Pahr, interviewed by Mrs . Vulkova, correspondent of Agence Sofia Presse in Vienna.

Minister W. Pahr will pay an official visit to Bulgaria early next week. He states that his task is to prepare the visit to Bulgaria of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky scheduled for the first half of the year.

The minister says: "The exchanged visits create possibilities for improving the cooperation between our two countries, and in this particular case my visit is to ensure such conditions that the visit of the federal chancellor to bring about further specific results, especially in the economic cooperation".

Answering a question about Austria's policy in 1981, the foreign minister says: "This year too Austria will try to continue her previous consistent policy, i.e. a policy of good neighbourliness, for detente in Europe, for establishing peace in the world. Special importance acquires the current Madrid conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There we are trying and will continue to try making our contribution for the real success of the conference. In our view the "North-South" relations deserve special notice and we shall strive to make our contribution to removing the discrepancies in the social and economic development in the developing countries".

MLADENOV RECEIVES PDRY AMBASSADOR IN SOFIA

AU232043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] to Bulgaria, who presented to him a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. The message was addressed to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

BRIEFS

UPDATING THE RAILWAYS--Sofia, 23 Jan (BTA)--In the new five-year period railway updating and reconstruction will be unfolded on a much wider scale than in the previous five-year period. The length of double rail tracks will be increased from 282 km in the Seventh Five-Year Period to 400-500 km. The Sofia, Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna northern stretch and the Sofia-Plovdiv southern stretch will be put on double track completely. 600-650 km of railway tracks will be serviced by electric engines closing the Sofia-Ruse-Varna-Burgas-Stara Zagora-Plovdiv-Sofia big railway circleline. By the end of 1985, 75 percent of the haulage will be done with electrically-driven trains (which will exceed by 26 percent the present electrically-driven haulage). This will increase haulage capacity of the railways from two- to three fold and train speeds in some stretches will reach 130-160 km per hour. This year alone 81.5 million tons of goods are expected to be shipped by rail, which is with 4 million tons more than in 1980. [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 81AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW POLISH STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

'Borders on Evil Intention'

LD232008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Reports that have been coming in during the past few days from neighboring Poland bear witness to the new escalation of political tension in the country. The situation in Poland is the subject of the following commentary by Antonin Kostka, an editor:

In an interview acquired from the leader of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, by the West German journal STERN, it was asserted, among other things, that only Swedish and Swiss experts were capable of putting the Polish economy on a sound base. To a skeptical question of STERN--what if they should fail--Walesa declared resolutely: Then we shall also strike against both the Swedes and the Swiss.

The time that has elapsed since that statement confirms that it was not an inept attempt at a joke but that the strike is the alpha and omega on the banners of the Solidarity organization. The situation has gone so far that in some towns even the schoolchildren have been manipulated to such a degree by the demagogy of the new trade unions that they have attempted to set up their own trade union branches in order to strike for better marks. This might sound comical had it not been for the fact that the situation is more than serious. To present, above all in a socialist society, a strike as a cure for everything is irresponsible and demagogical. In the case of Poland, these strikes have already taken the economy to the brink of collapse and the organism is being maintained in motion only thanks to the excessive selflessness of those who have not succumbed to the demagogy of the new trade union organization, as well as thanks to the assistance of the socialist countries.

As Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Polish Sejm, declared the other day, the losses caused by the irresponsible actions of Solidarity are enormous. The country is short of 650,000 tons of rolling materials, 2.5 million tons of cement, and 13 million tons of coal. To demand in such a situation an immediate cut in working time, the introduction without any delay of free Saturdays and on the top of it higher wages is so visibly unrealistic that it borders on evil intention. Such demands cannot be fulfilled even with the best of will. This is because resources will simply not allow it. In order to cut working time, labor productivity must be higher. In order to improve supplies and to raise living standards, the social product must be increased and not lowered. These are interconnections that are obvious and immutable and one should not presuppose that the leaders of Solidarity and in particular their advisers are unaware of them. And if, despite this, and moreover at variance with their own assurances during their negotiations with the government, they are disorganizing by their practical activity both the economy and the social life of the country, then this rather reminds one of the year 1948 when the slogan of the antisocialist putschists in Czechoslovakia was "the worse for the republic, the better for us."

The leadership of Solidarity confirms this by the demagogic misuse of every opportunity, at the present time of the issue of free Saturdays in particular, to undermine the economy, provoke anarchistic emotions, paralyze transport, negatively affect supplies to the population and spread--connected with this--uncertainties, tension and dissatisfaction.

The Solidarity organization is also trying to systematically aggravate the domestic political situation by arrogating to itself rights in various places that can never belong to similar associations, that is the right to control state and elected bodies as well as the right of decisionmaking. There are increasing instances in which honest citizens, party workers, are vilified and personally abused.

On notice boards, in leaflets and in speeches made over loudspeakers by Solidarity activists, public officials are subjected to threats. Solidarity officials present themselves, in variance with reality, as the spokesmen for all working people. They are even trying to make decisions on issues such as the allocation of apartments, vouchers for recreational purposes and convalescence and the like. In short, they are taking undue advantage of the patience and the responsible prudence of the Polish Government and the PZPR in order to turn socialist democracy into a license for pressure and disorganizing demagogy.

The fact that the entire West, beginning with West German revanchists and ending with Chilean fascists, hand-in-hand with the Beijing leaders, not only roots for them but also supports them actively, above all, finacially, shows to whom and for what purpose such activity serves.

The question is whether the leaders of Solidarity and their domestic and foreign advisers know how far they can go and where; therefore, anarchistic irresponsibility borders on open attack against the state system and against socialism in Poland.

Provoking Tension

LD232030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The so-called Solidarity trade union today continued its activity, the objective of which is to provoke increasing tension. Frantisek Sijka, our resident correspondent, has sent us the following reports:

[Begin recording] Just like yesterday, the so-called warning strikes took place in certain Polish towns again today, specifically in Warsaw, Jelenia Gora and Plock, declared by the regional organizations of the so-called independent Solidarity trade union. When I was touring Warsaw this morning, pedestrians were waving at passing cars for a ride either to the city center or back to the suburbs. Municipal transport was at a standstill between 0800 and 1200. There were also work stoppages in a number of plants in Warsaw, including the FSO car plant, the Ursus tractor plant and the Kasprzak electrical equipment plant. The fact is that free Saturdays are not the only issue, but Solidarity is trying by way of pressure to push through other demands, for instance, the registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity, a trade union of private farmers. Solidarity has also called on its members to regard tomorrow's working Saturday as a free day and not to come to work.

It is no coincidence, in this connection, that the daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that during the past few days we have witnessed strikes, so-called warning actions, to exert pressure, and activity bordering on anarchy, which only complicate the process of stabilization, hamper normal work, increase unrest and upset the rhythm of life throughout the country.

Branch Unions Contrasted

LD232220 Prague CTK in English 2019 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (CTK)--Polish branch unions support the stand of the government that in the present complex economic situation only every other Saturday can be a work-free day.

The miners [word indistinct] union called on the miners to work on January 24, even though the miners working underground are entitled to a five-day week.

On the contrary, "Solidarity" leaders are increasing tension by urging workers not to report for work tomorrow, and by staging strikes in a number of cities.

A government spokesman and representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare said at a press converence that meeting the demands of "Solidarity" for the immediate introduction of five-day work week would heavily damage the economy. The loss would be goods worth tens of billions of zloty.

The government called on the branch unions and the trade union "Solidarity" to make a realistic assessment of the present economic possibilities of the country, and to (?regard) January 24 as a working Saturday. The leaders of the new trade unions, [word indistinct] the right wing in which anti-socialist forces are active, reiterated their call on workers to stay at home.

Thus the leaders of the new trade union again demonstrated they seek disorganization of the economy and public life, and confrontation with government bodies.

One of the "Solidarity" leaders in Gdansk admitted that the union is exerting strong pressure on the government, and is following not only economic but above all provocative provocative political aims.

'Unscrupulous Means'

LD232154 Prague CTK in English 2026 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (CTK)--Lech Walesa, leader of the "Solidarity", urged today in a "personal appeal" to members of the organization not to go to work tomorrow and not to respect the government order despite the constructive proposals of the Polish Government to gradually shorten the working time, and the calls of the party and state organs for reasonableness and civilian responsibility. The leadership of the so-called new trade unions has thus carried out another provocation. The "Solidarity" resorts to unscrupulous means in its attitude to the solution of the present Polish problems. This was demonstrated also by today's "warning strike", enforced by various threats and pressure in some enterprises. The tension in Warsaw has been increased also by numerous leaflets with demagogic slogans.

Figures Reported

LD241435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] According to as yet officially unconfirmed reports, in Warsaw Voivodship approximately 40 percent of employees of all enterprises, mainly administrative workers, reported for work on the first shift today. For instance, the figure in the Polkolor enterprise was over 50 percent, in the FSQ car plant 27 percent, in the Warszawa steel plant 26 percent, in the Rosa Luxemburg plant 30 percent, in the M. Nowotka plant 17 percent, in the M. Kasprzak plant 8 percent, and in Ursus plant only 1 percent of employees.

In Warsaw about one-third of building workers were at work today. State offices worked normally. The majority of shops and city transport are running according to a free Saturday schedule.

In some enterprises young Solidarity members set up patrols which often use force to prevent people from going to work. This is the case in the M. Nowotka plant and in the glass plant at Wolomin. In the latter enterprise Solidarity activists acted very harshly against PZPR members and threatened them.

According to first reports from other regions of Poland, there too the majority of workers did not go to work.

'Explicitly Political Demands'

LD241924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Special correspondent Pavel Kopecky Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The leadership of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity is resorting to implementing in practice the slogan: "The Worse, The Better." According to Warsaw radio, although today is a normal working day many of the working people in many enterprises, mainly in the larger cities, did not report for work today. These are the first results of reaction to yesterday's appeal by Walesa, leader of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity, in which he asked the working class in Poland not to report for work on Saturday. But here it is necessary to say that Solidarity officials actually prevented many people arriving for work from entering their workplaces.

The consequences for life and work are understandably great, particularly if we add that in some important industrial centers of the country, including Warsaw, a so-called "warning strike" took place yesterday which caused considerable economic losses. Solidarity wants thus to submit further, explicitly political demands: for example the registration of so-called Rural Solidarity, a trade union of individual farmers, and also the release of alleged political prisoners. These actions are gross pressure on the government and exacerbate the situation at a time when the country needs above all peace and effective work by all its citizens.

And it cannot be overlooked that the government promised to fulfill the majority of the economic demands submitted by the [word indistinct] working people. According to a report published today, more than 60 deliberations at various levels between representatives of the government and Solidarity took place, at which this was discussed and preliminary specific actions were adopted. So, the government [words indistinct] is fulfilling the agreement. The question is: Whom does the more tense situation suit?

Reasons for Gradual Change

LD252116 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (CTK correspondent)--A Polish Government spokesman announced that more than 60 percent of all employees of the state sector did not heed the call of the "independent" trade unions "Solidarity" and reported for work yesterday which was a working Saturday.

Also many "Solidarity" members worked normally, despite threats and intimidation. In the round-the-clock operations in metallurgy, the shifts were manned by some 60 percent of workers, and in the paper industry the turnout was 68 percent.

In the mining industry, which has a five-day work week, a large part of the miners came to work and the output was 119,000 metric tonnes of coal.

Work was seriously disrupted in a number of enterprises. In Warsaw, some 60 percent of industrial workers stayed at home, and there were almost complete stoppages in the shipyards and docks in Gdansk. In Bialystock and other regions, industrial workers turnout was in excess of 70 percent.

The losses caused by absenteeism yesterday are provisionally estimated at 2,000 million zloty.

The government said the question of working time can be solved in accordance with social and economic interests, but that negotiations must be held in an atmosphere of calm, free of any conflicts and tensions.

This realistic stand of the government and its proposals for a gradual introduction of a shorter work week are supported by the branch trade unions and most of the public.

Railwaymen from Warsaw central station told CTK that they were all aware of the difficult economic situation which does not permit immediate introduction of all Saturdays as work-free days. On Polish railways, an abrupt shortening of the work week would make it necessary to sign up another 30,000 workers who would have to be trained. "That is why we support the government proposal for a gradual shortening of the work week," Barbara Stefanska and Zenon Pszczolkowski told CTK. "We believe that the conflict around the free Saturdays is being used by the 'Solidarity' leadership as a pretext for pushing through other demands. The present tension in Poland causes unrest and concern."

Similar views were expressed by many factory workers in Warsaw who pointed out that "Solidarity", which so vehemently demands a shorter work week, may equally categorically accuse the government tomorrow that it failed to improve market supplies, or to ensure a real value of wages, or that it failed to prevent further price rises which would be inevitable if the work week was immediately shortened.

U.S. SHOULD LEARN 'LESSON' FROM HOSTAGE AFFAIR

AU231351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jan 81 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "The Comment": "The Case of the Hostages"]

[Text] The involuntary seizure of American hostates in Iran has found its end. The 52 members of the U.S. diplomatic staff, interned since 4 November 1979, were able to set out for home this Tuesday, after complicated negotiations and due to the aid of Algeria's intensive mediating mission.

The world is recapitulating the course of events that were drawn into the rather tight knot of this, certainly regrettable, affair: and it is trying to draw a lesson from the affair, a lesson both from the inexcusable violation of international law and also from the circumstances in which the hostage case occurred. The American radio was certainly justified in stating that this "dramatic episode" should not fall into oblivion. Undoubtedly so. But such a statement seems merely most superficial, and in any case insufficient. The question is: Exactly what things should not be forgotten?

In the first place it is the specific policy that gave birth to the diplomats becoming hostages which should not fall into oblivion. For a quarter of a century Iran had lived under the rule of the man set on his throne by a coup d'etat organized by the CIA. The United States enjoyed diverse political, economic, military and other privileges which were both detrimental to and humilitating for the interests of the Iranian people. American monoplies were robbing this country, which had the role of a gendarme acting in U.S. service foisted on it in the Persian Gulf; but the country had to pay for this itself, by an endless number of billions spent for American arms. The United States helped build up a cruel repressive apparatus in Iran; and U.S. experts introduced in the torture chambers of the hated secret police SAVAK such "philanthropic" methods of treatment for political prisoners as, for instance, the gradual heating-up of metal constructions to which these poor people had been bound. In a straightforward and unconditional way Washington supported the former monarchist regime throughout 1978, during which the dictatorship was wallowing in agony, in the blood of street massacres in which up to 63,000 people lost their life or were injured.

In brief, the United States applied a policy of hegemony and exploitation to Iran. The fruit of hatred against the imperialist despostism was ripening in Iranian society.

The American arrogance provided powerful nourishment for this psychological atmosphere even after the shah's dethronement, when the United States replied to the Iranian events by concetrating its Navy near the Persian Gulf. Later, in November 1979, when J. Carter enabled the ex-shah to enter the United States in spite of Iranian warnings. Iran regarded this as a provocative insult, a ridicule of the wrongs perpetrated against it and a most obvious expression of the will to continue the old policy toward the Iranian people. The hostages then paid for Washington's godlike hegemonism by their long captivity.

At the same time it is necessary to repeat the stand that apprehending diplomatic officials cannot be justified, since it is an inadmissible violation of international law. This is incontroversible. But the internment of the hostages was not the beginning of the crisis in Iranian-American relations through the fault of Iran--it was one of the consequences of the former crisis through the fault of the United States.

Thus, should it be desirable to draw a lesson from what happened, then this lesson undoubtedly lies in the fact that a systematic meddling in the affairs of other states--as carried out by the United States toward Iran for a quarter of a century in the coarsest manner--has no place in relations between states; because it contains great risks for peace and international security-- and in the present instance also for the American diplomatic personnel.

In the agreement on the hostages' release, the United States committed itself in writing to abstain from interfering, both politically and militarily, in Iranian affairs; this was one of Tehran's key demands from the very beginning. Certain bourgeois communications media are writing today about this as though it were a case of ransom paid by the American side. Is it really ransom?

Hardly so, because nowhere can one see any sign of the United States giving away something belonging to it. The commitment to put an end to meddling is a kind of acknowledgement of the inadmissible practices of yesterday. Will the trustworthiness of this commitment prove solid and reliable in the furure? Time will tell; but even now one may hear opinions regarding this with skepticism. The French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS judges, for instance, that after signing the agreement the Americans will want to renew Tehran's dependence on the United States "in the long run."

The questions which confront the American pledge not to meddle with certain burning realities are becoming urgently prominent even today. Is it, or is it not, meddling if U.S. Naval forces are concentrated near, or directly in, the Persian Gulf in historically unprecedented strength? Is it, or is it not, meddling if the United States claims the right to take military action in the countries around the Persian Gulf whenever it pleases? One of the ways of strengthening the U.S. military presence in this area was explained by the capture of the hostages. Thus, following the final solution of this affair, an opposite process should now take place. In this respect the stand and acts of the incoming new American Government will be measured by fulfilling its commitment toward Iran, but also by its attitude toward the Soviet Union's realistic and constructive proposals on the military neutralization of the Persian Gulf, proposals declared by L.I. Brezhnev last December in India. The U.S. policy of tomorrow will show whether the United States has sufficiently learned from the hostage affair and its innermost substance, whether it has learned the lesson about the boomerang effects of hegemonist world-ruling policy.

KEMPNY LEAVES FOR SFRY, PLANS COOPERATION TALKS

LD261124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for the SFRY at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During talks with the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the federal government he will exchange experiences on building socialism in both countries and discuss the further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries. At the airport, Comrade Josef Kempny was seen off by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH IRAQ SIGNED BY MINISTERS

LD232310 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Jan (CETEKA)--Iraqi Minister of Industry and Natural Wealth Tahir at-Tawfiq left here on Friday after signing a protocol with Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler.

The Iraqi minister led his country's delegation at the third session of the Czechoslovak-Iraqi committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The committee stated that the exchange of goods will help increase Czechoslovak exports and imports of Iraqi goods. The committee also discussed cooperation in industrial production and on third markets.

COOPERATIVE TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

LD232318 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Karlovy Vary, 23 Jan (CETEKA)--An agreement on cooperation in tourist trade for 1981-85 between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria was signed here on Friday.

Bulgaria has been one of the most important partners of Czechoslovakia in tourist trade. Last year, for example, about 400,000 Czechoslovak tourists visited Bulgaria and over two million Czechoslovak citizens visited Bulgaria in the past five years: 185,000 Bulgarian tourists visited or went through Czechoslovakia last year alone.

The agreement emphasized support for organized tourism and recreation arranged through enterprises, trade unions and youth organizations.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD252256 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Angola: The second session of the joint Czechoslovak-Angolan commission has ended in Luanda with the signing of the final protocol and an agreement on cooperation in agriculture and energy generation.

The documents were signed by Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry and power. Minister Ribeiro stressed the great significance for Angola of international cooperation with the socialist countries.

PARTY CONFERENCES HELD TO PREPARE PARTY CONGRESS

Foreign Ministry Meeting

LD231546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] An all-enterprise conference of communists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met in Prague today to review past work performed. The meeting was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The report on the activity of the party organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concentrated primarily on how successful communists have been in increasing the activity of Czechoslovak foreign policy and seeking and finding new ways and means of implementing its intentions and objects; on how well the successes attained by Czechoslovakia as a socialist state have been popularized, and the submission of concrete and businesslike proposals in various international negotiations as laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The report noted that, notwithstanding past successes, one cannot fail to discern shortcomings and reservations which can be eliminated primarily by more effective political, ideological, educational and organizational work. Also in the future systematic control activity will play an important role. In the present complicated international situation these instruments will have be decisively linked with the application of all class and internationalist aspects.

Bilak Gives Address

LD232312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Excerpts] An all-enterprise conference of communists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met in Prague today to review past work performed.

In a discussion which demonstrated the resolve of party members at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to fulfill all tasks emanating from the foreign policy of the CPCZ, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made a speech.

He recalled the role of communists in the everyday life of our society, their responsibility in carrying through the ideas of socialism. He said that the current annual members' meetings, all-works and all-enterprises conferences of the party, testify to the exactingness and self-criticism with which members have been assessing their work to date and have been adopting conclusions to improve its quality further.

Farther along in his speech, Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed the basic principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy: in close friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to promote the ideas of peace, disarmament and cooperation in the world. At the same time he condemned the attempts of imperialism headed by the United States to violate the process of relaxation of international tension.

Beno Speaks At Tesla

LD242158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Excerpt] At today's all-works, enterprise, local and municipal conferences of the CPCZ throughout the country, communists took stock of the success achieved and sought the most effective ways of tackling problems facing them.

At the conference of communists in the Tesla enterprise in Pardubice the paths that led to the current successes were traced and attention was drawn to the reserves existing in the internal party work of communists in 15 primary organizations. In his speech Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid tribute to the results achieved by communists and other working people employed in the Tesla enterprise in Pardubice, by which they have created prerequisites for themselves in 1980 to make a successful start in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He stressed that each case of surpassing the planned tasks speeds up the realization of intentions in building an advanced socialist society in our country. The performance and effectiveness of all the Czechoslovak economy, together with systematic political educational work among the working people, are placing now in new external and internal conditions more exacting demands on the work of communists.

Comrade Beno voiced his conviction that by applying the methods of work in the spirit of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session the party organizations will succeed in fulfilling resolutions adopted by the conference today. The issue will be to increase the quality of the work of the party organization and its groups within the collectives with the aim of extending the khozraschet method of accounting within the enterprise, making better use of the working time available, increasing the number of shifts worked and accelerating the rate of scientific and technological development.

Colotka, Kapek in Bratislava

LD242044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Summary] All-works, enterprise and city conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL continued today in many parts of the republic.

"The deliberations of communists in the heavy engineering works in Bratislava were attended by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. The delegates stressed above all the exceptional importance of rationalization of the contents and all-round utilization of forms of socialist competitions which aim at quality, effectiveness, profitability and labor productivity.

"The participants in the all-works party conference in the Letnany Avia, manufacturers of light, medium and heavy trucks, welcomed Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city Party Committee in Prague."

Havlin, Colotka Give Speeches

LD242150 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Jan (CTK)--Conference of works, enterprise and local organizations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are taking place this weekend, as part of the preparations for the 16th congress of the party.

Attention is centred mainly on efforts to increase economic effectiveness, as a prerequisite for further rises in the standard of living, as well as to improve political, organizational and ideological work.

At the party conference at the Czech college of technology, Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Josef Havlin spoke about effective communist education of young people studying at institutions of higher learning, and about the application of progressive findings of science and technology.

Tasks of the Czechoslovak engineering industry, scientific-technical [word indistinct] effective exports were the subjects dealt with by Peter Colotka, member of the party Presidium, at the conference in the heavy engineering works in Bratislava.

TU COUNCIL SECRETARY BRIEFS NEWSMEN ON WAGE POLICY

LD231500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, briefed newsmen in Prague today on the intensified participation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the labor and wages sphere as part of implementing the "Set of Measures To Improve the System of Planned Management of the Economy." He stressed among other things that the better utilization of manpower, basic assets, the better performance of the economy as a whole as well as initial steps towards its intensive development to a large degree depend on the elimination of existing egalitarianism, inadequate material incentives regarding major targets as well as unsatisfactory demands placed on control in the wage sphere.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has the duty as well as all necessary conditions and possibilities for taking full advantage of its rights and exerting the influence of the working class and other working people on management and implementation of the wages policy.

FODDER SHORTAGE IN EAST SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU231555 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 January 1981 on pages 1 and 2 carries an 800-word article by Marta Husakova, entitled "To Maintain the Herds and Livestock Yields." The article states that "several agricultural enterprises in East Slovakia, especially in the Zemplin area, suffer from a shortage of bulk fodder." In the weeks to come "the difficulties with fodder will even deepen," according to the paper, because "owing to last year's extensive rainfall and inundations the farmers were not able to secure for cattle and sheep enough good-quality hay, hay fodder mixtures and silage corn for the current winter season."

Husakova reports that "1,245 million tons of fodder in a dry state" were to be produced in East Slovakia for the region's 399,900 head of cattle. The actual production, however, fell "almost 100,000 tons" short of that target. To prevent a forced reduction of cattle herds in East Slovakia, West Slovak farmers "began to effectively aid" their colleagues, supplying East Slovak agricultural enterprises with a total of 2,322 tons of bulk fodder in a dry state by the end of last year. However, "those deliveries do not suffice," Husakova warns.

Even the harvest of the 1,676 hectares of silage corn in the Zemplin area that are still inaccessible because of inundation will have only a "negligible" impact on improving the fodder situation, according to the author, because by now the "nutritional value" of that fodder is "minimal."

It will be, therefore, essential, Husakova goes on to say, to use "straw that has been made palatable" and other kinds of "nontraditional fodder." The author urges "consistent adherence" to the prescribed technology in using those types of fodder, citing as a warning the case of the Trhoviste cooperative farm in Michalovce District and "some other agricultural enterprises" where a number of cows died as a result of urea poisoning.

Observance of "technological discipline" should enable the East Slovak farms to "outlast the winter season without any great losses in livestock yields" and "without having to reduce the cattle herds," according to the author.

In concluding her article, Husakova notes that it is the aim of East Slovak farmers not only to maintain the current cattle herds but to increase them in the years to come to "at least 70 head of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land," which would be 15 more than at present. The prerequisites for such an increase exist, in her view, because "there are roughly 230,000 hectares of pastures in the region, of which hardly 50 percent are being used."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH GUINEA--Jaroslav Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, and his counterpart Sekou Cherif of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, signed an agreement on further cooperation between their ministries, in Prague on 15 January. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Main Political Administration of the People's Armed Forces of Angola's Liberation [FAPLA], headed by Colonel Dino Matrosse, Central Committee Politburo member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, deputy minister of national defense and chief of FAPLA's Main Political Administration, departed on 20 January from Prague. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne airport by Colonel General Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Jozef Gandel, department deputy director in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

MOCZAR ADDRESSES POLISH WORLD WAR II FIGHTERS

LD241448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan (ADN)--PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar has appealed to former Polish partisans and frontline fighters of World War II to make every effort to help the country get out of the crisis. Speaking in his capacity as president of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, he said at a conference of this organization in Katowice on Friday: "At this difficult moment we combatants must, as in the past, take a stand in the forefront. We must help the party in going over to the offensive. We must set an example to the young generation. We have the right and duty to tell our sons that we are a unit and that we are jointly responsible for Poland."

Mieczyslaw Moczar called upon the members of the combatants' organization to employ their entire experience and ideology to mobilize all possibilities to guide the country on the path of further development.

POLISH VETERANS URGE REBUFF TO ANTISOCIALISTS

LD241140 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] War veterans, former Polish soldiers and officers who fought in the Soviet Army against Nazi Germany, have called upon all Poles to help normalize the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and rebuff the machinations of antisocialist forces. The appeal stresses that subversive activities of these elements and the mounting tensions are directed against the measures to restore the principles of social justice in Poland and against restoring normal work rhythm in the national economy. All Polish patriots should remain calm and sensible, work conscientiously and stand together in the struggle for their country's socialist future.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON POLISH-USSR EXERCISES

LD241122 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A report of joint exercises of the northern group of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Polish Army is carried on the front page of Moscow's KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It points out that similar exercises have taken place on several occasions in the past. It notes among other things that the motorized rifle regiment which the reporter visited fought for Poland's liberation in the Great Patriotic War. Many of its soldiers had died a hero's death on Polish soil. Today the grandsons and sons of the frontline fighters of that time are jointly protecting the achievements of socialism.

PROTOCOL ON SPORTS COOPERATION WITH USSR SIGNED

LD232354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN)--A protocol on further long-term cooperation between GDR and USSR sports officials was signed in Berlin on Friday. Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, signed the document.

The agreement envisages further improvement in cooperation in the various spheres of physical culture and sports and the continued development of joint research in important areas of sports sciences.

In the communique both sides underlined the importance of preparations for the 1981 Olympic congress. They expressed the expectation that this congress will serve the Olympic movement and give fresh impetus to its development. All measures should be supported which serve the humanistic concerns of the Olympic movement.

On the other hand, both sides want to oppose efforts aimed at the commercialization and professionalization which harms international sports. They want to cooperate with all forces striving for the same aims and thus corresponding with the policy of peaceful coexistence and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH LCY DELEGATION

LD241756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Dimitar Aleksievski, chairman of the LCY Statutory Commission, today ended its visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as guests of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

The two parties' experiences were exchanged and the need to promote their good bilateral cooperation was asserted.

In addition to talks at the Auditing Commission of the SED Central Committee, the LCY delegation had a talk with Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and toured the District of Schwerin, where it became acquainted with the work of its circuit, district and communal Auditing Commissions of the SED.

SCIENCE ACADEMY SIGNS ACCORDS WITH CUBA, MONGOLIA

LD241046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Summary] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN)--The GDR Academy of Sciences has for the first time concluded agreements for cooperation in research over a 5-year period with similar institutions in Cuba and Mongolia. Academy of Sciences General Secretary Prof Dr Claus Grote explained that these agreements are based on the principle of mutual benefit.

The Academy of Sciences has concluded cooperative research agreements with fraternal countries covering 253 subjects. Of these, 94 are with the USSR.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON SED MILITARY POLICY

AU231735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Karl-Marx-Stadt Forum on SED Military Policy: Col Gen Heinz Kessler Addressed Steel Foundrymen:]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)--On Wednesday Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's army [NVA] opened an exhibition on the 25th NVA anniversary, set up by crew members of the Karl-Marx-Stadt VEB steel foundry.

At a forum with steel foundrymen Colonel General Kessler spoke about current problems of the SED's military policy, the international military political situation as well as about requirements levied on national defense and socialist military instruction.

Referring to the forthcoming NVA jubilee he stated: "A modern, efficient socialist coalition army has been created with the NVA, which is at all times ready and able--in firm comradeship in arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies--to fulfill its patriotic and internationalist duty within the framework of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact." In doing so the generally applicable principles of socialist military organization, such as the leading role of the workers class and of its revolutonary vanguard, the unity of political and military leadership, the establishment of an officers' corps loyally dedicated to the working people as well as the Marxist-Leninist education of army members have been consistently implemented. Vigilant and combat-ready, the people's soldiers are employing all their strength at all times to keep the GDR's defense capability at the required level.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MORE SED KREIS CONFERENCES

LD250342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN)--A further 41 district kreis and city delegate SED conferences were held on the weekend, and thus brought to an end the party elections in the kreis and city SED organizations. All the delegates for the conferences of bezirk delegates, which are to be held from mid-February onwards, have therefore now been elected.

As with the past few weekends, the consultations were influenced by preparations for the 10th SED Congress, and demonstrated the unity, cohesion and militant strength of the party for the tasks set for the 1980's in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee again attended some of the conferences; for example, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers was in Goerlitz; Werner Felfe in Halle-Stadt; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann with the land forces; Werner Jarowinsky with foreign trade organizations, and Gerhard Schuerer in Freiberg. They dealt in detail with current domestic and foreign policy questions, in particular with the tasks for achieving a high increase in economic performance in accordance with the decisions of the 13th meeting of the Central Committee.

It was stressed that the SED is determined to steadfastly continue its clear course directed at the well-being of the people under the complicated international conditions.

Army General Hoffmann said in his address to the delegates' conference of the land forces in Potsdam that the high economic and social policy targets set in the new 5-year plan, the tenser international situation and imperialism's stepped up arms race were the reasons for asking even more insistently than hitherto the question of the responsibility and the example of communists in the armed forces. It must be the political and ideological concern of every communist and every superior ranking person in the National People's Army to provide outstanding training and to form politically firm class combatants, who would reliably protect socialist achievements and peace at all times alongside the glorious armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies.

Other delegates conferences were attended by Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, who attended the Air Force and Air Defense Force; Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach, who attended the People's Navy conference, and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, who attended the GDR Border Troops conference.

MAGDEBURG CHRISTIANS DISCUSS DETENTE POLICY

AU231643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Christians Active for Peace: Talks With Church Representatives"]

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN)--An exchange of ideas about current problems of detente policy to which the "Christian circles" work group at the National Council of the GDR National Front and at the Magdeburg Bezirk committee had invited clergymen and church dignitaries, took place in Magdeburg on Wednesday. Guenther Grewe, member of the Presidium and National Front Secretariat, spoke about the theme "Commitment to Peace--Service to Man." He said that "the socialist countries' policy aimed at peace constitutes the only alternative to the confrontation course aspired to by imperialist countries, an alternative in which the Christians in our country can also constructively cooperate."

During the animated discussion, lay preacher Heinz Ludwig from Magdeburg strictly opposed the introduction of new weapons systems in Western Europe by the United States. Armament hampers the peoples' social progress, stated Parson Juergen Simon from Groeningen. This requires not only concern on the part of Christians but also their active efforts for detente and peace.

KLEIBER ON NEED FOR IMPROVED ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD240040 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Factory managers and general managers in the field of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction in the GDR met in Leipzig today to discuss initiatives to ensure the necessary increase in productivity in 1981 The minister responsible, Guenther Kleiber, emphasized that the problems to be overcome in the 1980's demand in greater measure than before top quality products for the country's economy, for the population and for export, and also production using top quality technology. It is necessary to consistently follow the decisions of the party and government taken with the aim of increasing the speed of scientific and technical progress, and not to allow oneself to be guided by subjective wishful thinking. Guenther Kleiber referred to the intention of the 250,000 workers in this sector to increase industrial production by 7.6 percent over that of 1980 and to complete an extra day's production by the 10th SED Congress.

MINISTER WANGE ANSWERS LISTENERS 'QUESTIONS

DW231342 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 0536 GMT on 20 January presents Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister for district managed industry and foodstuffs industry, in a 50 minute program entitled "Listeners Forum".

Answering a listener's question about the responsibilities of his ministry, Wange explains that the ministry is responsible for important foodstuff industry branches, high sea fishery, the beverage industry, bakery industry and others such as the timber processing industry, furniture industry, sports equipment, musical instruments industries as well as small-size metal processing chemistry industries. "Consumer goods are being produced as well as bucket excavators from a bezirk-managed industrial plant of Dresden Bezirk." The ministry is also basically responsible for local services, such as clearing the roads of snow, says Wange.

Asked about the 1980 results, Wange says that the working people fulfilled the plan and "overfulfilled it by 2.7 days." Statistics show that the plan was overfulfilled by 1.1 percent, says the minister. "The centrally and bezirk-managed foodstuff industry will increase its production in 1981 by 4.3 percent, the centrally managed timber and cultural goods industry will increase production by 8.5 pcercent and the bezirk-managed industry by 8.3 percent.

In doing this we concentrate our work on safeguarding the basic needs of the people." Wange says that as regards nonalcoholic beverage production, an increase of 10.9 percent is envisaged, and that bakery products will increase by 26 percent.

Asked about new products of the industrial branches under his supervision, Wange says that new garden furniture will be produced as well as new living room lamps, baby carriages with a safety seat for use in cars, remote-control toy cars and other products particularly for the home.

Questioned about the effect of increased raw material prices, Wange says that this will be mainly handled through more exploitation of GDR products, particularly agricultural products. The second important point is timber, which must be used more completely in processing. "And the use of leftover material, particularly in wood chip panel production must be used more thoroughly to achieve full exploitation of the valuable raw materials." Exports must adequately meet domestic as well as foreign standards, he says.

A listener says that bread is often thrown away because the loaves weight 3 or 4 pounds and cannot be completely used up by small households. He asks if 1-pound loaves will be produced. The minister says: "Yes, this is a problem we must constantly deal with, namely, that bread is being wasted. All bezirke produce a 1-pound loaf now, responding to demand."

Wange says that the production of crispbread has been increased every year. From 1979 up to this year production increased 29 percent; the 1980-81 production will increase by 1,550 tons, that will be about 6 million packages more than in 1980, but demand increases continuously and we cannot fully cope with it, says the minister.

Ingrid Mueller from Ludwigslust wants to know why watch repairs and similar services are carried out much faster in Crimmitzschau than in Ludwigslust. Minister Wange says: "Mrs Mueller's impression is fully justified. I am happy that it has become so obvious that the Karl-Marx-Stadt service combine is our model combine. I want to stress that the comrades there manage very well to concentrate watch and other repairs in an industry-like and excellent way. This applies also to the introduction of tailor-made clothing, which is in part being produced in an industry-like manner."

Several listeners want to know how shoe repairs can be done faster because they are annoyed by the long wait. Wange states: "Industrial production methods, the full exploitation of the capacities of cooperative and private artisans and faster procurement of rationalization means to simplify and improve work in the repair shops is what is involved here. That is the main way, the orientation and organization of work by bezirk and kreis councils. Kreise, bezirke and the ministry are concerned by quickly changing the shoe repair situation. We have centrally introduced on the part of the ministry a number of support measures to make rationalization means available. The main work will be done with kreis and bezirk councils to extend capacities and improve cooperation between national plants, cooperatives and individual artisans." As regards apprentices for this field, Wange says that the situation has been "improved considerably in almost every bezirk."

A listener wants to know about laundry services, complaining too often laundry is mixed up and asks how the quality of washing and delivery time can be improved. Minister Wange says that from 1976-80 per capita laundry output increased from 9.8 kilograms to 12.1 kilograms with prices remaining unchanged. Asked about an international comparison of industrial laundry firms, the minister says that "We have achieved a high level with regard to laundry firms, there are only a few countries where more industrial washing is done than in ours." As regards mixing up laundry, this is an important issue, Wange says, and determines the quality of a laundry firm: the less mixups, the higher the quality. "Technological discipline must be exactly adhered to," he says.

Another listener wants to know about fishery problems. Minister Wange states: "The introduction of the 200 nautical mile zone has considerably restricted our traditional fishing grounds in the North Sea and the North Atlantic. Our fleet will be maintained and developed. Its productivity and efficiency will be improved and used in other and new fishing grounds. At present some 50 ships are working in international fishing grounds, from the South Atlantic to the African coast in order to exploit all fishery opportunities and also through long-term agreements with new independent states and so on." We will have to become accustomed to new kinds of fish, although processing will result in customers still being offered fish fillets as before, he says.

The minister says that fishery combines, particularly in Rostock, work on improving the processing of fish products, particularly in the herring season, so that highly processed herring can be offered all year long. Rostock puts out whole menu lines, readymade dishes of fish. As regards carp, breeding is done in coastal as well as in inland waters. Close cooperation exists between research institutes and plants and there is some division of labor in this respect. As regards the breeding of herring, very little is known about it scientifically or in practice. We concentrate mainly on trout and carp breeding.

As regards furniture, the minister says that some sets such as "Favorit," "Kompliment" and "Leipzig 4" have been produced for more than 10 years. Due to the continuously increasing demand, production of this furniture is continuing. But there is also demand for more modern furniture, Wange goes on, and so various products need to be introduced which will also serve consumers, in light of export problems and the constantly increasing demand.

A listener wants to know what is being done to improve the productivity of artisan bakeries, suggesting that a model bakery with modern rationalization means be set up. The minister agrees, saying that a number of installations and plants exist in all bezirke which deal only with the production of small rationalization and mechanization equipment for bakeries. As regards a model bakery, "such a model bakery already exists, namely the Schuett Bakery in Dresden. Since interest in this matter is great, we will see to it that such model bakeries are set up in more bezirke, in important bezirke." All bezirk and kreis councils as well as trade chambers have a catalogue on rationalization equipment for bakeries being produced in 1980 and 1981.

The minister goes on to say: "In the past 5-year plan period we have built four large bakeries in Berlin, Weissenfeld, Wittenberg and Annaberg. More large bakeries are envisaged in the new 5-year plan." Wange says that existing large bakeries must be reconstructed first to cope with the constantly increasing demand by the people.

A listener wants to know about the future of the Frankfurt Brewery. Minister Wange says: "It will continue brewing." Another listener wants to know about ice cream for diabetics. The minister explains that in this kind of ice cream a sugar substitute is used. The production of this ice cream will be increased 12 percent in 1981. All kinds of foods are being produced with less calories in order to help people lose weight.

As regards the establishment of new combines, Wange says that three new combines have been set up, namely, the sports equipment combine in Schmalkadden, the musical instruments combine in Plauen and the toy combine, one of the most important combines. Several combines joined the Zeiss plant workers' initiative to overfulfill production by 1 percent in 1981.

As regards the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, some 48.9 percent of all young people in our field of responsibility took part in it in 1980, says the minister. Some 6,100 exhibits valued at more than M60 million were shown. At the 23d Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, 105 of our exhibits were shown, with 98 percent of them stemming from the science and technology plans. Ten exhibits were introduced into rationalization processes, such as the electric screwdriver with an automatic screw supply which saves (?13,000) man hours per product, he says.

Asked about the increased consumption of cigarettes and alochol, the minister says that no campaign is taking place in the GDR for such products and that all efforts are being made to improve proper nourishment, such as special food for diabetics and food with fewer calories.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WORK STOPPAGES IN POLAND

LD232132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The Solidarity trade union is organizing work stoppages in Poland. Our Warsaw correspondent, Szabolcz Szilagyi, reports on the background:

As was already reported, there is a 1 hour per week difference between the positions of the government and Solidarity. The difference between them is whether 42.5 hours should be worked per week or, as Solidarity demands, 41.5 hours; this brings into question the future of about Z70 billion of the national income. On one point, however, both sides agree: The talks must be continued and compromise must be sought.

Under these circumstances, amidst current strikes and threats of strikes, the atmosphere is not in the least favorable for the seeking of responsible solutions. Yesterday in three coastal cities, and in other large cities, the factories and institutions were at a standstill. Today there were again strikes at a few places. In Warsaw and its neighborhood there were strikes at certain factories and plants between 0800 and 1200 this morning. Just as a week ago, bus and tram transport stopped for 4 hours in the Polish capital. Tomorrow there will be, once again, a Saturday which has been declared a workday by the government, while Solidarity is once again endeavoring to force a boycott of work on the country. In this entire Saturday conflict, the atmosphere of nervousness is made worse by such factors as the uncertainty as to whether the shops will be open tomorrow.

Response to Strike Call

LD242134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] In Poland, where today was officially a working day, there were strikes in many places. The situation differed from region to region and from workplace to workplace. In most of the Silesian coal mines work was in progress, even though the miners are entitled to every Saturday off. Today more miners worked voluntarily than 2 weeks ago. In Silesia production was generally uninterrupted. In Warsaw most stores observed Saturday opening hours. In the large enterprises in the capital attendance varied between 50 and 20 percent. The strike call by Solidarity was best observed in the Gdansk Voivodship.

There were also strikes yesterday and the previous day; they are aimed at forcing the government to abolish Saturday workdays.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF REAGAN POLICY

AU231431 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Gabor Kurti article: "The Beginning"]

[Excerpt] It is an undeniable fact that the rightwing and, above all, its most extremist trends have helped Reagan obtain his election victory. However, that means nothing more tha the fact that, at the given historical moment, he was the very person who had proven himself most suitable to make the most of an artificially dramatized public mood and the strengthening extreme rightist political wave parallel with it. However, the background of ascending to power cannot conclusively determine the character of a developing policy. After all, it is clear to the president and his advisers that only every fourth American entitled to vote wanted Reagan to be his president! Following the election victory, there has already been a gradual shift toward the political center.

That this may be the beginning of a genuine process is indicated by the fact that the representation of extreme rightist forces in the new U.S. Government is by no means as emphatic as in the brain trust that was transformed into a team of advisers from Reagan's election aids.

Reagan's domestic and economic-political promises mainly ensured him the support of electors, and initial signs indicate that the U.S. administration is, indeed, turning rather inward at the beginning. However, 12.8 percent inflation, 7.3 percent unemployment and the $50 billion budget deficit--everything bequeathed by Carter and his administration--from the beginning limit Reagan's scope to maneuver. Of course, it is possible to reduce taxes, stimulate private enterprise and curb the jurisdiction of the central government, but such steps can constitute a palliative treatment of the chronic ills of the economy.

In a like manner, certain foreign political limitations are also insurmountable, although statements by Haig and Weinberger, Reagan's secretaries of state and defence, do not seek to take cognizance of this circumstance. Reagan himself--who, whether he likes it or not, is only one protagonist, although an important one, on the world scene--was much more careful. Since his election victory--until now--he has avoided rash statements. Indeed, he is taking over the relay race baton in a difficult situation. Of course, he cannot be made responsible for his predecessor's mistakes--what the world is aware of--but it can only be his task alone to correct those mistakes, providing he assumes and perceives the responsibility devolving on him for the fate of not only the United States, but also the world....

During his California years, Reagan's tough conservatism was well in harmony with the pragmatism he pursued in practical politics and decisions conceived in a realistic spirit. It will do no harm to recall this, just as much as the fact that Nixon also set off from the extreme right in the sixties and yet reached the stage of speaking a common language with the Soviet Union on limiting armaments, so important from the viewpoint of the future of mankind. The question is, will historians also be able to qualify Reagan's line not only with the adjectives of tough and consistent, but also with those of sober-minded and realistic?

Who knows...any prediction would be irresponsible now, at the moment of beginning. Still, it would be a good thing if what has been recorded by the chroniclers turned out to be symbolic: Bright, unusually springlike weather greeted Washington at the inauguration of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

MEETINGS HELD FOR PATRIOTIC FRONT CONGRESS

LD242142 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jan (MTI)--In preparation for the 7th Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, delegate's conferences were held in four county seats.

The conference of the West Hungarian Komarom County, held in Tatabanya, was attended and addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The People's Front activists were called to pay increased attention to comments from the population.

The meeting in Eger, organized by the People's Front Committee of County Heves, was attended and addressed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. It was observed at the conference that the foreign political lectures, debates and other forums organized within the frames of the dissemination of political knowledge were useful contributions to the cause of intensifying friendship among peoples, peace, and solidarity with progressive aspirations.

Contributing to the delegate's conference in Central Hungarian Szolnok was Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The speakers stressed that the highly productive voluntary work drive should be stepped up.

MINERS TU REVIEWS NEXT PLAN PERIOD OBJECTIVES

LD232040 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Jan (MTI)--The achievements of the former plan period will provide solid groundworks to the fulfillment of the 6th Five-Year Plan objectives of Hungarian mining, as well as of this year's plan assignments, established the central board of the trade union of mining workers at its Friday session. In the past five years Hungarian miners produced 5.9 million tons of coal, 2,700 million cubic meters of gas and 200,000 tons of oil above the plan, having saved considerable imports for the national economy. With conscientious work--they often sacrificed even holidays--the miners ensured even supplies from these vital fuels.

The country expects the same amount of coal from the mines this year as they produced last year, said Laszlo Kapoly, undersecretary for the Ministry of Industry, at the meeting, so that supply can be kept securely even also in the event if import deliveries are delayed. At the same time effective labour organization measures are needed so as not to be forced to take away the well-deserved holidays of the miners. The goal in coal mining is to increase the proportion of high-calorie coal, and in oil and gas mining to replace the exhausted wells time and agin with fresh ones and secure thus the level of last year's production also in 1981, that is two million tons of oil and six thousand million cum meters of gas.

The board endorsed the proposal that more attention be paid to the prospecting of new deposits and to fuller exploitation of expensive machinery. As part of the modernization projects, the working, living and social conditions of the miners should be further improved. In the 5th plan term around 14,000 million forints were spent on such purposes and it remains an important objective also in the current one that the attained standards be kept up or even raised slightly wherever possible.

Laszlo Lajer, secretary of the trade union, stressed: Liquidation of the old outdated mining settlements and their replacement with new ones where miners can get special preferential housing should continue. The trade union considers it necessary that the five-day workweek be introduced as soon as the conditions permit. Hard and dangerous mining work justifies introduction of the new system at mines working three shifts yet this year, and all over the country by next year. The trade union organizations, activists will face a massive task in working out methods of financial encouragement method designed to increase the efficiency and profitability of production.

BRIEFS

RETIRING ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for a farewell visit Guillermo T. Conti, ambassador of the Argentine Republic, who has left his post permanently. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan 81 p 4 AU]

TASS CITED ON GDANSK STRIKE, 24 JANUARY SITUATION

LD241252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Soviet press, radio and television have published a TASS report on Thursday's strike in Gdansk. TASS says that Solidarity leaders, wishing to complicate the situation in Poland, organized the strike, thus acknowledging that they are not interested in the country's normalization and raising the population's living standard, writes TASS.

TASS on Solidarity, Tension

LD260850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The mass media in many countries devote much space to Poland. The first dispatches and commentaries about Saturday 24 January, which Solidarity has proclaimed a free day, are beginning to come in.

In one of the dispatches, the TASS agency states that the leaders of the Solidarity trade union continue to aggravate tension in the country. They provoked strikes in many Polish towns, writes TASS. They called for nonattendance at work on Saturday, 24 January, stating that they regard it as a free day.

The TASS agency emphasizes the enormous efforts being made by the party and the government with the aim of overcoming the crisis and leading the country onto a path of propitious development.

WORKERS STAY HOME; MANY ENTERPRISES IDLE 23, 24 JAN

Effects, Government Communique

LD242350 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Today brought a sharpening of social tensions in the country. A large percentage of the workforces in industrial enterprises in the country, especially in large cities, did not report for work. The workforces of some factories decided to make good their absence this Saturday at some other date. Shops, municipal transportation, services often worked at a reduced rate. This made the life of the inhabitants of many cities difficult. Naturally, further losses in production occurred.

An immeasurable, yet very painful, result of all this is the division of the workforces--a moral conflict--which has become the lot of many people. They had to choose between instructions issued by trade unions and loyalty and solidarity with fellow workers. This was reflected in the many telephone calls and telegrams addressed to our editorial office.

Here are the film reports: First, Warsaw. Transportation is operating on a Sunday schedule. Thus, many people who decided to work were late for work. [passage indistinct on the status of shops and industrial plants in Warsaw]

Report from Katowice: Shops were open and operating without difficulties. Groceries, industrial shops and department stores were open. At the Wanda knitwear works in Sosnowiec we were not permitted to film in the production areas. Representatives of the workforce informed us that work was going on in all departments but no one would sign the list of those present. This was their way of protesting the lack of progress in the talks between the government and the trade unions.

This is the Feliks Dzierzynski foundry, in Dabrowa Gornicza. The workforce of the continuous production line is at work.

The workforces of the mechanical and repair department are absent. It is true that there were no production losses but, on the other hand, the various production units have not been prepared for next week's work.

In the hard coal mines of Silesia and the Basin, about 50 percent of the miners voluntarily reported for work for the first shift. Passenger trains ran in Silesia as if it were a normal workday.

In Krakow, as on every working Saturday, all groceries and industrial shops run by the Spolem Voivodship Consumers' Cooperative [WSS] were open. But the majority of shops belonging to the voivodship domestic trade enterprise were closed. Only 25 percent of shops belonging to it were open. Municipal transportation worked, as on work-free Saturdays, but without major difficulties. But there was less traffic because the work-forces of 78 enterprises did not report for work at all.

Many of them decided to work at another date. Because of the lack of raw materials, the Krakow armature enterprise, among others, did not work today. It was agreed that the day's wage will be paid to the workforce only after they have done a day's work. A total of 297 enterprises worked only partially. That was what happened in the Stanislaw Szatkowski words, which produces machinery, where for the first shift only 25 percent of the workforce reported for work.

In enterprises engaged in continuous production, employees who guaranteed normal production reported for work.

Few people reported for work as well in socialized economy units and in design centers. Only 15 percent of all employees reported for work.

In the majority of enterprises in Lodz and the voivodship there was no work. Four enterprises worked normally. In some, production began in some of the departments, while in the remaining it was impossible to do so because only the supervisory staff and management personnel were present. Municipal transportation functioned normally. Groceries, department stores and after midday, other shops as well were open.

The port of Szczecin operated at a greatly reduced rate today. Only two ships were dealt with. Most of the docks and port installations were not in operation. In Swinoport [Szczecin and Swinoujscie], where the so-called four-team work system is in force, three vessels were dealt with. A total of not quite 4,500 tons of cargo was transloaded during the first shift at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex. All the larger factories and enterprises--among others, the Dana and Odra clothing industry factories which employ mostly women--did not do any work in Szczecin, apart from continuous work sections. Construction workers did not turn up for work, either. The trade network worked according to a special schedule worked out by the intersection workers' commission [miedyoddzialowa komisja robotnicza] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity attached to the Spolem WSS. Only selected food shops were open. Some of these were open as on a work-free Saturday. The remaining trading centers, including shops selling industrial goods, were closed. There were far fewer streetcars and buses running.

Gdansk: At industrial plants, only those people who work in continuous production sections turned up for work. Most food shops were open and certain agency shops were also open. Customers complained about a shortage of bread products. City transportation operated according to a flexible timetable adapted to transportation needs. Offices of the state administration were also open.

In Poznan, many factories carried out only partial work. A Saturday boycott was begun at certain factories already during the third night shift. At the Cegielski plant, out of 12,000 workers employed during the first shift about 2,500 turned up for work. Now, over to Wroclaw:

At certain factories, only continuous production sections were in operation. Among others, at the Hutmen plant, in the W-1 section working in the four-team system, 120 tons of brass ingots were produced today. On the other hand, the shaft furnace and converters section smelted 24 tons of converter copper today. The workforce of the Wroclaw heating plant worked on a Sunday and holiday schedule. On the other hand, the municipal transportation enterprise [MPK] laid on 30 percent more buses and streetcars than on a Sunday. At stations providing services for the MPK and the state bus company, only that work was carried out which is necessary to maintain the continuity of traffic. There were no special disruptions in intertown transportation operations. Passengers were given up-to-the-minute information on possible changes in the timetables. Most food shops were open in the trade network. Certain department stores were open. Most institutions providing services were closed.

For many workforces of Legnica Voivodship, today was a normal workday. Work went on without disruptions in, among other areas, the health service, transportation, trade, educational centers and municipal services. The workforce of the Milma and Hamka reported in full for the first shift. However, we discovered that some of the work enterprises in Legnica closed down, among them the workforce of the (Elpo) clothing factory, the (Lefana) tableware factory and the Legmet mechanical works.

In the copper mines, 1,163 miners reported voluntarily for work at the first shift. They extracted 20,000 tons of copper.

In the Walbrzych region, in Swidnica, street traffic was normal. The shops were open and health centers were open, too. But large industrial enterprises did not work; for example, the railroad car factory. In the electrical and mechanical automotive equipment work, both warehousing departments were working but there was no production of starter motors, alternators and voltage regulators. There was a similar situation in Swiebodzice and the city of Walbrzych. Only enterprises which normally work a 24-hour day continued working.

Today there were 250 soldiers of the air defense troops of the Silesian Military District helping the workforces at the lignite mines and power stations in Turoszow. Because of the decreased demand for electricity, only seven power generating sets were working. The soldiers, together with mining crews, overhauled and cleaned the mechanical digger [word indistinct]. Soldiers also worked in the local overhaul workshops. Those who could operate engineering equipment used military bulldozers to level the ground for new railroad tracks.

Let us listen now to the views of Warsaw residents concerning the issue of free Saturdays. We collected their views before noon in the streets of Warsaw.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The community is tired, tired of what has been going on in recent weeks, and in particular with the issue of free Saturdays. But, I think that such an issue could be solved through negotiations. There have been continuing negotiations with independent trade unions, industrial trade unions and Solidarity and the government and I think that such talks should not be stopped. They should continue nonstop.

[Unidentified speaker] I represent the Solidarity information commission from the automobile factory in Zeran [Warsaw]. I would like to reply to your question very briefly. The issue is, first and foremost, to implement the agreements. The issue does not just concern a free Saturday--Just one of the 19 unfulfilled points. If the government consistently implemented the Gdansk agreement--I do not even mention here the Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements--there would be no situation of the kind we have now.

[Unidentified speaker] I think we should all do everything to improve what we can, that is, to achieve an agreement and full stabilization of life. We need this.

[Unidentified speaker] The strike is the only weapon of the workers. Because the agreements are not implemented. . . [interrupted]

[Unidentified speaker] I think that if the strikes go on, there will be nothing in the shops. It is high time to do some work. If we strike over each of the demands, then there will be starvation in Poland.

[Unidentified speaker] We have enough tension in our country [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] An agreement should have been reached ages ago and everybody should calm down. We should get on with our work, rather than talk idly.

[Unidentified speaker] There is no way other than agreement between the government and the community. An agreement must be reached. One of the slogans on one of the shops said: Unions and government to the conference table. Otherwise, one cannot imagine what could happen. Bad things will happen. [end recording]

The estimation of losses everywhere where work was not done today is in progress. According to representatives of various ministries, failure to work in many enterprises will not just adversely affect the supplies to shops but will also continue to influence for some time, in a negative way, the tempo of production, thus decreasing results for the whole month.

For instance, in enterprises belonging to the agriculture and food industry, two-thirds of all those employed worked on the first shift. The losses in this industry, losses in the production of goods for the market, amount to Z150 million. The minister of light industry announced that in his industry about 30 percent of the total employed worked on the first shift. The second shift had even fewer people reporting for work. The losses will be greater than on Saturday, 10 January. Then losses were estimated at Z450 million, the direct effect on the market being less footwear and clothing.

The chemical industry minister stated that the most acute consequences have been reported by the pharmaceutical industry. Half of those employed by the pharmaceutical industry did not report for work. In a situation of already existing medicine shortages, a further worsening of supplies to the pharmacies will take place.

The government press spokesman reports:

Saturday, 24 January, was, in accordance with the government decision, a normal workday. As it is known, the NSZZ Solidarity has disregarded this decision and called on the workforces not to report for work today.

From reports conveyed by industrial enterprises, it transpires that the situation today was as follows:

In total, on the first shift, the most essential one, about 5 million persons worked continually--that is, over 60 percent of the planned employment level in the socialized economy sector. Best attendance was reported in the branches of industry where work is done 24 hours a day; in metallurgy it was about 65 percent and in the paper industry, 68 percent. The work in transportation enterprises was good. There was an attendance level of over 85 percent, especially on the railroads, as well as in the communication sector, where attendance reached 72 percent.

In most health service centers the work went on normally. Without greater disruptions, work went on in agriculture and its infrastructure--72 percent, as well as in the enterprises of the food-processing industry--over 60 percent.

However, taking the needs of the country into consideration, one must consider the absenteeism level as high. It will have an adverse effect on the supply of food to the retail trade. There were disruptions in the work of many engineering, heavy engineering, agricultural machinery and light industry enterprises. In some enterprises, attendance was low.

The majority of miners undertook work voluntarily. During the first shift they extracted 119,000 tons of coal. On 10 January, 77,000 tons were extracted.

The way the work was done on 24 January is confirmed by data on electricity consumption. It amounted to 15,763 mw and was similar to consumption on 10 January. It was, however, lower by 2,5532 mw than the consumption on Friday, 23 January.

In this connection, the government spokesman has been authorized to present the following government statement:

The government expresses its thanks to all those who, out of a sense of civic duty, worked on the 24th of this month. However, the high proportion of absenteeism and the incomplete manning of many places of work have caused fresh economic losses, which has had a negative effect on supplies to the home market and on the production of goods needed by the country, and has damaged the Polish economic situation.

The government states that the continuation of talks on reducing working hours and the solution of this issue in the interest of society and the economy is possible. However, this must take place in an atmosphere of objectivity and calm and without conflicts and tension.

The phenomenon of trying to extort one-sided solutions through strikes which make it impossible to conduct objective talks and which make the living conditions of the population worse, is causing particular concern. The government expresses confidence that a solution to the problem of shortening working hours will be achieved on the basis of realism and coresponsibility for the country's situation and for satisfying the real needs of the public.

Various 23 Jan Actions

LD231958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The approach of another Saturday in the month is accompanied by an atmosphere of anxiety and uncertainty. Today, the strike campaign became particularly extensive in Warsaw. According to an earlier announcement made by Solidarity in Mazowsze region, the following enterprises and institutions took part:

The Ursus plant, the Warynski machine-building enterprise, and the Pzo, Zwar, and Swierczewski factories.

Just like a week ago, one could see crowds of Warsaw inhabitants going to work on foot.

Contrary to instructions issued by Solidarity, some Warsaw enterprises did not go on strike. Some workforces, while declaring their participation in the strike campaign, carried on with their normal duties but wore armbands.

Elevators were switched off in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. This aroused the protests of other employees from the 44 institutions housed in the palace who did not go on strike.

Because of the printers' strike, ZYCIE WARSZAWY did not appear on the stalls today. Two Szczecin dailies, GLOS SZCZECINSKI and KURIER SZCZECINSKI, did not appear either, owing to the occupation of the Szczecin printing works by strikers.

There are tensions in various Szczecin enterprises because of the deduction of a day's wage from employees who did not report for work on 10 January. According to a statement by the Interfactory Workers Committee, a general strike is expected there on 28 January.

The protest action and strike alert prevailed today in most enterprises in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. Yesterday, at the (Genojan) club of the Pulp enterprise, representatives of the founding committees of Solidarity met and approved a resolution on transforming the Interfactory Founding Committee into a strike committee. They occupied the club and, according to the announcement, this occupation will last until the arrival of a government commission.

Strikes also took place in other parts of the country. A Solidarity warning strike was organized in the Polam factory for lighting equipment in Pultusk and in the Torun enterprise which produces artificial fiber.

Some groups are trying to counteract in a tense atmosphere. The party committee at the Gdansk refinery is appealing to central authorities of the national liaison commission of Solidarity and the old trade unions to bring about a joint meeting and to hold continuous talks aimed at reviewing, once again, all the demands contained in the social agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and to agree on new, realistic dates for their implementation. As regards the shortening of working hours, we believe, the appeal reads, that on this matter more power for making decisions should be given to the respective enterprises, which as a result of better organization and increased productivity would individually implement the demands of their workforces.

Warsaw Actions 24 Jan

LD241123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw city transportation is operating at a clearly reduced strength. The number of shops which are open is also clearly limited. All state institutions are working normally. However, in major workplaces first shift attendance differed widely. For instance, half of the workforce turned up for work in the Warszawa steel plant. According to our reporters, attendance did not exceed 20 percent in the Roza Luxemburg works, the FSO car plant, the Ursus plant and Kasprzak plant.

Jelenia Gora Protests 23 Jan

LD231908 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Protest actions and strike alerts continue in the majority of factories in Jelenia Gora Voivodship. A 4-hour warning strike ended at 1300 at the urban transportation enterprise in Jelenia Gora and at eight sections of the national bus company operating within the voivodship. The protest action and the strike are the result of lack of agreement between the Interfactory Founding Committee (MKZ) of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions (NSZZ] Solidarity of Jelenia Gora Voivodship and the government commission. This commission arrived in Jelenia Gora on the instructions of Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski to check the charges made against past and present representatives of the voivodship authorities and to look into certain matters concerning the housing economy, agriculture, the health services, the granit rest house of the PZPR Central Committee in Szklarska Poreba, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium being built in Cieplice. The conclusions will be submitted to the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Because Solidarity was waiting for the arrival of the government commission authorized to sign the agreement, the talks were broken off. The protest action was undertaken. A strike alert was announced and a warning strike was held in nine transportation enterprises. The MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity in Jelenia Gora Voivodship has been redesignated as a strike committee. Plenary deliberations of the Jelenia Gora Solidarity continue. About 250 people are taking part in them. They will continue until a government commission authorized to sign an agreement arrives.

Situation in Gdansk

LD241156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] What is the work situation like along the Gdansk coastline today?

The number of people who turned up for work this morning at the Gdansk Lenin shipyard and the ship overhaul yard does not exceed 10 percent of the total workforce.

However, a free Saturday was officially declared today at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia. This was done on the basis of an agreement reached between the management and the trade unions. Moreover, it was emphasized that should any delays occur, the free days would have to be made up.

The Elblag Zamech works, (Droster) works, Gdansk furniture factory, Baltyk confectionery plant, (Dagoma) fruit and vegetable plant, railroad rolling stock repair works and the Elmor, Unimor and Zreb works are among workplaces which, in practice, are not currently engaged in producing their wares.

Notices put up at a majority of shops state that today is a free Saturday. Out of 932 food stores in Gdansk Voivodship, 637 are open. Warehouses are closed. Bakeries are not working either. However, milk was delivered to apartments today, as usual. Transportation is operating more or less efficiently.

High-speed urban commuter trains are operating according to schedule, as they do on any other workday. The same holds true for long-distance traffic. Buses, streetcars and trolley-buses are operating on the Sunday timetable. Traffic controllers have made additional vehicles available on certain routes.

Production is normal in the Gdansk refinery. Gasoline and oil are being dispatched without disruptions. All the petroleum industry enterprises in Gdansk Voivodship are open, as they are during weekdays. Fuel depots are supplying fuel according to plan. A section of the workforce engaged in continuous production is working in the Starogard Polfa works. The section which manufactures influenza medicines is also working, according to a Solidarity decision.

Fishermen employed by the Szkuner enterprise left for their fishing grounds as normal today, intending to catch 200 tons of fish.

Koszalin Report

LD241236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report from Koszalin. Oil exploitation in Karlino is continuing on a three-shift system. Today marks an important stage in the construction of a gas pipeline to the fiberboard and particle board factory in Karlino. Pipes are being delivered and individual sections welded. Nearly 100 people from Naftomontaz in Krosno, from Szczecin Gazomontaz, from Wilekoplskie Gaz and the Nafta enterprise are trying to complete work as quickly as possible and as best as possible, thus bringing nearer the moment of the use of very calorific gas.

At the agricultural machinery factory in Slupsk, 74 persons reported for work on the first shift today, out of a total of 1,075. Under the circumstances, it was impossible to organize work. On the other hand, in the agricultural machinery factory in Darlowo, out of a total of 345 employee , over 60 reported for work.

Fisherman from Kolobrzeg, Ustka and Darlowo are working today, as are processing plants. It will be the same on Sunday.

Absences in Lublin Enterprises

LD241303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report from Lublin. Attendance at Lublin production enterprises varies. According to preliminary estimates more people [as heard] did not report for work today, particularly in the truck factory. A small portion of workforces in Wag [rubber goods plant] and the Lublin knitting industry enterprise Lubgar are working. At the Gracia clothing industry factory average attendance amounts to 50 percent. Workforces at factories with nonstop production reported for work in full. Streetcars and buses of municipal transportation are working efficiently.

Szczecin Absences

LD241300 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The majority of workplaces, the Warski shipyard and the port among them, are having a day off today, contrary to the government's decisions. The entire Szczecin trade network and transportation are also operating on a free Saturday schedule today.

Mining, Transportation Situation

LD241922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] In conformity with the Jastrzebie agreement, starting with the beginning of the year miners working at the coal face of the hard coal mines are dutybound to work 5 days a week. The extraction of coal on Saturdays is taking place on the basis of completely free will and miners doing so are paid extra.

According to information received this morning from the Ministry of Mining, out of 66 mines, there is no mining taking place at only 10. In the remaining mines, during the first shift, nearly 50 percent of the workforce reported for work.

Transportation in Katowice Voivodship was normal and in conformity with schedules in force on workdays.

Our Lublin correspondent reports that thanks to the increased deliveries of coal from the Silesian mines Siemianowice and Wieczorekn, the Chelm cement combine was able to take up normal production. Today, 11 technological production lines were working.

According to the report received from our Poznan correspondent, it appears that the majority of industrial enterprises and institutions of the voivodship decided that today was a work-free day. Among the enterprises which today did not take up normal production were the Cegielski works, Pomet, the factory for roller bearings and harvesting machines, and Centra. But the so-called 24-hour services, that is, most of the municipal services, continued their work. Many shops, especially those selling foodstuffs, were open, although there had been some difficulties in deliveries of milk and baked goods.

It is reported from Koszalin that the workforce of Karlino oil well today reported for work--in its entirety. Important work on the construction of a gas pipeline was being carried out. It is being taken to the fiber board factory. According to preliminary data, about 60 percent of workers reported for work, and in industry, about 53 percent.

COMMENTARIES VIEW SATURDAY ISSUE, TU ACTIONS

PAP Russian on TU Tactics

LD232030 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 81

["Dialogue or Pressure?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP)--People are increasingly frequently expressing concern over the persistent state of instability connected with the fact that the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity calls periodic strikes. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that these strikes are bound up with demands to have all Saturdays free.

The controversy over work-free Saturdays has been reflected in many foreign mass media; in both the socialist and the Western press one can find critical comment on the demands for an immediate and considerable reduction in working hours.

It is stressed that in the present economic situation Poles cannot permit themselves to work less. But this is what others say. In Poland, on the other hand, not everybody realizes the losses that this could cause or is aware that the economy is not ready for a 5-day work week.

There can and has to be discussion of the problem of free Saturdays but there is no reason to threaten, blackmail and act from a position of strength. In a situation which calls for mobilizing all society and in which the party and government have asked the miners to prolong their working hours voluntarily, Solidarity is demanding an immediate reduction in working hours and is backing this up with pressure. The August agreements say that strike action should be a last resort and Solidarity representatives repeatedly stressed this. Today, however, it is being resorted to thoughtlessly, before other methods of settling controversial issues have been used.

The government has repeatedly stressed that all Saturdays should be free but this should be gradually introduced. The immediate introduction of all Saturdays free could at the present time signal a considerable worsening in the crisis. However, emotions have won the day over commonsense: Solidarity, which recognizes in principle that the country's economic situation does not permit an abrupt reduction in working hours, is at the same time submitting categorical demands on this question. Such tactics are inadmissible. In such an atmosphere quick results cannot be expected from the decisions which the government has already taken to put the economy right gradually and thus to improve society's living conditions. So, who needs actions which intensify destabilization and the sense of concern? In whose interests are they undertaken?

Commentary Advises 'Caution'

LD232130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] I have in front of me a pile of press clippings and documents concerning the dispute on free Saturdays. The dispute, as today's events confirmed, has gone beyond the merits of the case. It has involved emotions and set in motion mechanisms which those taking part in the dispute or--speaking frankly--the confrontation between the government and Solidarity activists who initiated today's strike action, had not intended to do.

I do not think there is any need to recall each phase of the conflict because the arguments of both sides were eagerly followed by readers of the daily press, radio listeners and television viewers. It is remarkable. Despite the good will and the modification of more proposals for reducing working hours, things have come to an open conflict which no one is going to win. The still very thin thread of confidence and accord will be weakened, although we have counted on it while observing and persevering all the troubles and shortages of the past few months.

Let us look fully and objectively at the obstacle which divides both sides in the dispute for free Saturdays. I do not think that the main issue in the dispute which has appeared was only work-free days. In many circles, primarily in many Solidarity branches, it is maintained that the government has not observed the letter of the agreements, which have been called the social accords, and that a number of decisions beneficial for the community are only possible by extortion or pressure, including by the strike action which today in Warsaw encompassed 50 enterprises and establishments. It is a tendentious view, contradicted by the facts known to every careful reader of the press. On the other hand, many events in the so-called voivodship Poland seem to indicate that a number of disagreements which are turning into open conflict have their origin in attitudes of wait-and-see, of self-preservation and of shirking responsibility by some representatives of regional authorities.

However, this statement does not entitle anybody to generalize. An awareness of the complexity of the country's political and socio-economic situation should compel us toward caution in our look at individual cases and should teach us the difficult art of co-responsibility and democracy.

The situation is complicated by the fact that we--people and authorities alike--have to learn this art in a very difficult situation when it is easy to be nervous, stubborn and emotional, which in turn paralyzes dialogue.

This is of more concern than the measurable material losses which will be suffered by today's strike in Ursus, Warynski, Swierczewski or several other large enterprises. I think that similar thoughts today occurred to those who went to work. I think that many of those who have joined the strike action are spiritually and morally confused.

We do not wish to be governed by arbitrary decisions but neither do we wish to create divisions which will not serve the common effort to ensure the feasibility of awaited decisions. It is difficult to foresee the results of today's and tomorrow's events. I do not think about the assessment of losses made by the economists, but about those immeasurable moral losses which disrupt the unity of society and which slow down the process of renewal.

At the signing of the Gdansk agreement it was said that among those present there were no winners or losers. The confrontation in the dispute for free Saturdays off can only bring defeat, expressed by the crisis of confidence--confidence which is so much needed in implementing the social accords formulated in the agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

Appeal to Reason

LD232238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Some workforces heeded the call by Solidarity and went on strike yesterday; some went on strike today. Solidarity cells are calling for nobody to go to work tomorrow. They are also threatening a general strike on Wednesday. Monday and Tueday will undoubtedly be taken up with meetings and discussions in workplaces. We are not working. Why? So that all Saturdays can be free within a 40 or 41.5-hour work week. We are not working, therefore, in the meantime, in order to work less in general. The idea is [word indistinct] whether the government will maintain the pressure or yield. But does that really mean that the government will hold out? [Words indistinct] there will be a shortage of those commodities which are not produced? That all [word indistinct] will lose real value? The government is concerned with its interests. A really strange logic. If it is not, however, a question of some separate interest of that stubborn government, the situation is unusual. The government must defend society's standard of living because society is bent on lowering it. Solidarity cells state that they are acting for the good of society. Another peculiarity: Everyone [word indistinct] agrees that the economic situation is so disastrous, that we cannot at the moment afford a (?sudden), radical shortening of working hours. This is admitted by Solidarity leaders and activists and the workforces organizing the strikes. All those who will not be at work tomorrow agree on this. [Word indistinct] they will not come, yielding to strong pressure from the organizers of the strikes. So the struggle is for a goal in conflict with one's own views. How is this possible?

[Passage indistinct] It is not a question of free Saturdays. It is a question of the government's method of procedure, that it should properly consult on everything, that it should not do just what it wants. So the demand is for a radical shortening of working hours, with the admission that that is not the point at all. Factories, [word indistinct], (?the tricity) are brought to a halt. The country is threatened with a standstill by [word indistinct] demands which those making the demands do not at all recognize as justified. It has never been like this before, probably, since Poland was Poland, since the world began.

Solidarity cells stated at first that the government did not consult on this second project for shortening working hours. The one put forward formerly [word indistinct], after consultation, was withdrawn.

Now they say that, yes, the government did consult, but not in the proper way; and that, really, it is not a question of working hours at all anyway, but of access to the mass media; of censorship; of the dismissal of various officials selected for firing by some regional activists of Solidarity; of the ejection of some factory directors; and also of political prisoners.

Do any of those people who are not going to come to work tomorrow and are going to strike know exactly what it is really all about? How are we going to live? What are we going to live on since strikes are becoming the first method of considering all kinds of issues, including political ones? The government did not consult as it should have on the second project for shortening working hours--government representatives admit that. Let us imagine, however, that there was proper consultation. Would the pretext for striking not be (?these but) other demands? Is it a question of working hours or a question of consultation methods, or is it a question of any sort of pretext for striking, for pressure, conflict and unrest? Since the demands are so many, so varied, [words indistinct], this gives rise therefore to the impression that perhaps it is not a question either of working hours or of the consultation methods, or of any other specific issue, but of strife itself, of exerting pressure and creating tension.

The right of the government to announce and implement any kind of decision is denied--even interim ones, for example, regulating the question of free Saturdays until the talks with the trade unions are completed. The Solidarity [words indistinct] that they themselves want to decide when Poles are to work and when not. Is this a method of consultation, talks, agreements, accords or is it a question of ambition; of showing who rules here? Solidarity (?states) that it does not want to exert authority but at the same time thinks that one-sided decisions by its cells should be final. Solidarity says that strikes are an exceptional (?weapon) which it will use as a last resort. But it is being used up to now on almost every issue.

Solidarity activists are, for example, now (?threatening) a general strike, in order to gain a reduction in working hours by 1 hour a week. What would happen if the government were to say: Too bad. Let us cut working hours just as Solidarity wishes, only, of course, as a result of that there will be still fewer goods (?on sale); prices will rise, and the real value of wages will drop. These are, after all, the irrevocable results of our working less.

But tomorrow, will Solidarity activists not say that the government has broken the Gdansk agreements because it has not improved supplies to the shops; has not safeguarded prices from (?rising rapidly); and has not safeguarded the real value of wages? They may say that and again announce warning and protest strikes. Where is this kind of behavior leading? Probably not to implementing last year's agreements. Probably not to improving the country's economic situation and probably not to strengthening [word indistinct] relations between the trade union and the authorities.

It is worthwhile for all those who will have a lot of time tomorrow, Saturday, to think about all this.

No Winners, Only Losers

LD242224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many Western journalists, observing the course of events in Poland, have recently been sending commentaries from Warsaw describing the situation as a stalemate. Those of you who play chess know that this is a position on the chessboard when the players cannot make any sort of move. We do not share this opinion, although we have clearly begun to lose time which should be used to create concrete acts of renewal and improvement in what is after all a very difficult economic situation. Nevertheless, there is still room for intelligent and fruitful moves.

We must define what sort of moves we mean. Hence the amazement of foreign journalists at the sight of what has been happening in Poland recently. In the capitalist countries, there simply is no unrestricted right to strike. It is always restricted by arbitrary economic factors. Workers intending to strike must take into consideration that they must not cause the bankruptcy of the enterprise. Otherwise the strike leads not to an implementation of demands but to umemployment. Observing (?our) bandying about the ultimate weapon in the form of strikes, more than one Western correspondent is amazed, seeing that this is a country which carries an enormous burden of debts. Our country has, after all, the capability of producing goods for export but it is hampered by strikes or, like today, failure to come to work. Western correspondents see a country burdened with inflation in the form of money paid out to people which has no redemption on the market. There are possibilities for gradually increasing production and supply but this too is limited by the strikes or by arbitrarily awarding oneself Saturdays off.

Observing all this, journalists from the West ask: How can one reconcile the fact that the organizers of absenteeism from work constantly cite workers' interests, while causing harm to all workers?

Saturday, a day on which work was irregular, is not behind us. The figures we have given show that the government did not ensure that the mass of people turned up for work and Solidarity did not ensure that the mass of people did not turn up. It is not important whether the glass is half empty or half full. There are no winners in situations like today; there are only losers. We, all of us, are citizens of the Polish People's Republic, regardless of whether we were at work on Saturday or out for a walk. We have lost through not creating production, through not settling matters, through increasing tension and disorder. We have suffered a defeat in the eyes of foreign observers who understand us less and less and are writing more and more critically about our behavior. Anyone who thinks sensibly feels bitterness and disquiet, and is doubtful as to whether there is good reason for the course of events. This is true regardless of the organization to which one belongs.

Let us face it--all those who did not go to work today and all those who did work today felt bad--party members and non-party people; members of old and members of new trade unions; people drawn into the activities going in opposite directions.

But let us permit ourselves a little optimism. Despite everything, there is no stalemate. If we treat the course of the last few days as a mistake and learn from that mistake, we will manage more easily than the pessimists think to attain the positive measures which are as essential as air and water. The conclusions suggest themselves: We must refrain from imposing bureaucratic or mob decisions. We must increase the readiness for negotiation, for arduous discussions and agreements reached with effort. We must refrain from prematurely reaching for strike methods and give up looking for supremacy or popularity by acting on the "no" principle, which signifies a lack of imagination and recklessness.

Anarchy is not the mother of order but its contradiction. Increasing losses will never lead to social benefits. An escalation of tension will not pave the way for a higher degree of understanding but depreciates the understanding already achieved. Stubbornly sticking to one's own opinion is not democracy, but anarchy. Own ambitions are the greatest obstacle on the road to implementing general ambitions, joint ambitions. Seeking supremacy of the part at the expense of the whole makes in advance for a superficial victory and actual defeat.

These are entries from an ABC to any sensible policy. It is time all those interested were asked to look at that ABC; it determines a change of the situation through constructive action serving the whole which bears the simple name of Poland. There can be no question of wasting and squandering its chances, is difficulties. If we consider the economic ABC, let us remember that every day not worked properly brings us nearer a situation like that depicted by caricaturists from SZPILKI [satirical magazine] two pieces of bread and between them a banknote. Surely we don't want that.

In some towns, banners displayed the saying: Whoever goes to work is against the renewal. It is hard to make a bigger mistake. Without work there will be no renewal, but catastrophe. Work and renewal are one and the same.

Press Comment 23 Jan

LD231540 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP)--The controversies over the issue of free Saturdays are the subject of many commentaries in today's papers. The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasized that "the government has many a time stressed it also wants all Saturdays to become work-free days, but introduced gradually. To do it all at once in the present situation means submerging even more, perhaps catastrophically, in the crisis. Yet sensibility has been overtaken by emotions. Solidarnosc, which in principle does admit that the country's economic situation is not permitting for radical cuts in working time, launches pressure actions on the issue. Such practices are inadmissible.

"One can neither tolerate so condemnable practices as the use of threats and blackmail against those who, in accordance with the government's decision and appeal, in accordance with their conscience go to work on a "free" Saturday, nor can one remain indifferent to such practices as barring those people from enterprises as has been the case on January 10."

Today's newspapers also presented the interpretation of last summer's strike-settlement accords given by an official of the Labour Ministry to a PAP labour relations correspondent. It is clear that neither the Szczecin nor the Gdansk agreement put the government under an obligation to introduce all free Saturdays as of January 1, 1981. Only the Jastrzebie document stated that "it is agreed that, as of January 1, 1981, all Saturdays and Sundays are introduced as days free of work." The official said that this provision cannot be interpreted in a mechanical way, taken out of the context of the whole agreement, and declared that the Jastrzebie agreement contains decisions which clearly pertain to the mining industry. To support this view he pointed out that Sunday work was a regular practice only in mining. "To interpret it otherwise would mean that no work can be done at all and life in the country comes to a standstill on Saturdays and Sundays".

Dr Jerzy Pacho, director of the Labour Ministry's Legal Department, added that the Jastrzebie agreement also contained a declaration of "full support of the striking mine and factory crews for the 21 postulates put forth by the striking workers of the coast" and, with regard to the question of shortening the working week, this must be taken to mean approval for the conception of gradual shortening of working hours, as agreed in Gdansk and Szczecin several days earlier.

The dailies also printed communiques issued by the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance on the question of worker pay for those did not turn up to work on Saturday, January 10. The Labour Ministry stated that in accordance with the binding regulations all employees are eligible to pay for executed work but not for unjustified absence, for instance, on January 10 or 24 this year, fixed by the government as normal working days. In its communique the Finance Ministry told factory directors and head accountants that payrolls for January, 1981, may not show earnings for unjustified absence.

More Press Comment

LD240452 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 24 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan (PAP)--Within the working class, among the working population, the word Solidarity carries a huge emotional meaning.

It grew together with the entire history of the working-class movement, in the struggle for bread and dignity, for the right to live and work, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary titled, "Solidarity and Responsibility".

But those--continued the daily--who use the word "Solidarity" as a tool of moral terror and political skulduggery, always find themselves in a spot which will, sooner or later, be discovered by the working class. The sooner the better for all of us, for the self-government and independence of the trade union movement, for the thorough realization of the signed agreements and for Poland.

It is worth realizing that the argument on worktime concerns, at present, one hour weekly. On the face of it, it seems that the ones who are right are those who say: Let the authorities improve the organization of labour, cooperation, raw-materials supplies and we are sure to make a clean job of boosting production in a shorter period of time. However, this is reminiscent of the question whether it is better to wash your right or your left foot. The country needs both work where every hour must count today, and healthy, social and solidarity pressure in every plant, every branch, aimed at removing obstacles which really weaken work results, all obstacles, whoever might be behind them, concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY today again takes up the subject of free Saturdays and presents its view on the question. In the present situation "we should not diminish the possibilites of the quick overcoming of the difficulties. A drastic shortening of worktime would cause additional complications in the national economy and would eventually turn against the working people," wrote the paper.

The daily said it is for the shortening of work time, but only gradually.

"There are many indications that this view has become ever more popular" wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY and added that "proper decisions should be reached by means of reasonable negotiations."

The daily complained that "unfortunately it is clearly visible that we still lack negotiation culture, skill of coming to joint agreements. This is a matter of basic importance for we have to solve not only the issue of free Saturdays but also many other problems. The solution of each of them should not give rise to successive tensions. We should work out a new system of negotiations".

POLITYKA on Public Partnership

LD161906 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 81

["Respect One's Partner"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP)--A long article with the above title by Mieczysla Rakowski appears in POLITYKA and deals with the present political situation in Poland.

During the first few weeks of the Polish crisis, the whole world was ready to interpret the establishment of Solidarity, the controversy linked with its registration and other new facts as important events but which, however, were limited strictly to Poland with regard to their effects, says the author of the article. However, as the crisis continued, a question asked more and more often was how the crisis might affect the whole system of relations between West and East and the future of the policy of detente. It must be noted here that many governments and serious politicians regard the "Polish question" as a threat to relations, which are in any case tense but which are geared to this policy. However, neither the East nor the West is interested in the "Polish question" complicating international relations or becoming the breeding ground for any more serious conflict. From all this, says M. Rakowski, one can infer that the key to the solution of even more difficult problems is in Warsaw, above all in the Central Committee, the Politburo and the government.

In order to cope with this task, the central leadership must pursue a credible and unambivalent policy regarding all matters which are important to the people and the state. One of the main conditions for bringing stable credibility to the party's policy is the establishment of genuine partnership among the executive authorities, the trade unions and the public. No decision made by the central organs of power can create the impression that it disregards public opinion.

In this system of partnerlike relations which is being created with difficulty, who must exhibit more patience, understanding for the arguments of the other side, calm and dignity even in instances when the partner is intolerable? Asks M. Rakowski in conclusion. The answer to this question is unambivalent: The independent trade unions came into being as a protest against the violation of workers' interests and against the bureaucratic-technocratic treatment of socialist democracy. Such practices, as is well known, were not used by the working class.

'TU Magazine' Reviews Events

LD242242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, welcome. This is (Janusz Bialecki).

Today's Trade Union Magazine will consist solely of a journalistic review of union events over the past week, or, to be more precise, the most important national events, since the issue of how to resolve the conflict between the government and the trade union movement, both affiliated with Solidarity and, to a certain extent, the branch movement, has, over the past few days, become our nation's problem now. Well, behind us is a very difficult week. Ahead of us we have many question marks. The formal axis around which the conflict revolves is the free Saturdays. However, it is obvious to everyone that the issue concerns something broader: that of defining the principles again and, subsequently, of observing the (?principle) of mutual contacts, cooperation, resolving controversial issues that arise between the government and the trade union movement.

The statement by the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity reads: The issue of free Saturdays does not constitute the most important part of the post-strike agreements. However, in the social situation that has arisen, we recognize that it must be resolved as soon as possible.

Therefore, let us start with the issue of free Saturdays. For many days now the government's position on this has been agreed upon: A 42.5-hour workweek; a 40-hour working week from January 1985. In practice, during this year, one of every two Saturdays is free; or we can have a 5-day week, but we would have to work 8.5 hours every day.

And this is Solidarity's position: a 40-hour workweek starting now, thus making all Saturdays free. However, that is not all. Let me quote: Bearing in mind the country's difficult situation and the overriding national interests, the NSZZ Solidarity may give its assent to a postponement of full implementation of this decision.

Solidarity has also made a compromise proposal: adoption of a 41.5-hour workweek, thus giving us 3 free Saturdays a month.

Here is a position of the branch unions, in the briefest possible outline: 40-hour workweek and all Saturdays free starting January 1983. Three Saturdays free from January 1982. This year: one of every two Saturdays to be free. The issue of reducing working time should be regulated by the Sejm by statute. However, the branch movement makes the reservation that finding a way out requires an agreement among all workforces, all trends of the union movement and the government. Both trends of the trade union movement and the government allow for a certain flexibility of solutions.

The government and the branch movement do see possibilities for a speedy reduction of working time but only in those cases when work places or industries [branze], through good and productive work, will be able to do this without detriment to production results.

Solidarity, on the contrary, recognizing the 40-hour workweek as the starting point, agrees that work on Saturdays should be voluntary [as heard] in cases where the national interest requires it.

Here is the reason for these positions. The government draws our attention to the following facts: The decrease, for the second time in a row, of our national income; in 1979 by more than 2 percent; in the (?following year), according to calculations, by 4 percent more [o kolejne cztery procent]. Attention is also drawn to the fact that already Poland is a country in which the extent of working time, on an annual scale, ranks among the lowest in Europe. This is caused by relatively generous leave entitlements, reducing working time in harmful and strenuous conditions, a four-shift organization [czterobrygadowa organizacja pracy] of work and other factors.

Hence the conclusion, as far as the government is concerned, is as follows: This year a further reduction of the workweek below 42.5 hours means a worsening of economic results and a lowering of the standard of living for the public.

Here is the position of the trade union movement, including the branch unions: Working time is used badly in Poland. Once work has been organized better we shall have greater reserves, making it possible for a resolute or speedier reduction of the workweek.

Let us add: According to some experts, as a result of bad organization, insufficient quantities of raw materials and power, every day we lose 10 to 15 percent of the nominal working time. There also exist expert reports, albeit incomplete, which state that in the recent period in many workplaces and institutions we have been making use of as little as 30 to 60 percent of our working time.

So much for the content of the conflict around the issue of free Saturdays.

There is another side as well, which could be called the methodological side. The deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Piotr Karpiuk, at a meeting with journalists at the press spokesman's office, replying to the charge that the government proposals for shortening working hours reached the trade unions only in the last days of December, admitted: The government is not blameless. The first mistake was that we had not offered for discussion in November two possible variations of shortened working hours. Secondly, we assumed that the publication of the project in the press would give the trade unions a basis for discussion and for assessing the government proposals. It turned out, however, that the project should have been sent officially to the address of the leading bodies of the trade unions.

Both trade union streams take up the following stand on this issue: The announcement of the government project in the press can be seen only as an act of the government's taking up an arbitrary stand, without previously coming to an understanding with the trade union movement. Second, the government's decision on the two free Saturdays this year; the arrival at a 40-hour workweek after the lapse of 4 years was not motivated entirely by economics.

In the controversy between the government and the trade union movement over the free Saturdays, a special role is played by (?January itself). The government recognizes two Saturdays in this month as working days: 10 January and today.

Solidarity, pointing out that up to the time of reaching new binding agreements, the old ones are in force, recognizing all Saturdays as free.

The branch union movement proposes that Saturday, 10 January, should be recognized as free, because the confusion surrounding this issue was not the fault of employees, and today is a conditional day of work, indicating the urgent need for the government and the trade union movement to conclude an agreement on the issue of shortening working hours. There is no indication that the sides are drawing closer together on the issue of free Saturdays in January.

In recent days we have been witness to numerous warning strikes: 1-, 2- and 4-hour strikes announced by the various NSZZ Solidarity regions in support of the stand of that trade union movement. Strikes have taken place among other places, in Gdansk, twice in Warsaw--50 plants took part in the latest, including all the largest ones in part or in their entirety; in Plock, Jelenia Gora, Bydgoszcz, Konin and other centers. As a result of the printers' strike, the Friday issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY did not appear, as well as both dailies in Szczecin, today. As one gathers, considerably more people failed to turn up for work than on Saturday, 10 January.

The issue of free Saturdays and shortening working hours is, however, only one of the motives behind the strikes. The others are: a demand for the full implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and, above all, the speeding-up of work on the trade union law, the censorship law; full and honest information; the settlement of fundamental social problems, like family allowances, maternity leave, the social minimum. Let us add, however, that the trade union movement has recognized the issue of wage increases as settled and, in any case, has stopped demanding new pay hikes, recognizing the country's situation as difficult.

HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT-UNION CONTACTS REVIEWED

LD240045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] We are now broadcasting material from PAP about the meetings and negotiations between representatives of the government and the trade union movement.

The social agreement signed not quite 5 months ago radically changed the forms and the principles of action of the whole state and economic administration, central as well as local. In recent times, the premier and deputy premiers, heads of the respective ministries and deputy ministers participated personally in many meetings with representatives of the workforces. These constitute yet another proof that the government and its echelons fully desire to implement the agreements signed and to solve all disputed problems through negotiation.

Here is a list of the more important meetings and talks held up to 23 January:

In September 1980 the chairman of the Council of Ministers set up a mixed commission to supervise the implementation of the protocol of decisions agreed between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] in Szczecin.

It was led by the then Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski. The premier also appointed a plenipotentiary of the Council of Ministers to supervise the implementation of the agreement signed in Gdansk. He entrusted this function to Andrzej Jedynak, the minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry.

The then Minister of Mining, Wlodzimierz Lejczak, headed the mixed commission responsible for supervising the implementation of the decision contained in the protocol of the agreement signed by the government commission and by the MKS in Katowice Voivodship.

A commission was also set up to deal with the demands and proposals put forward by the workforces of the foundry industry. These commissions began their regular work immediately as they were set up.

On 3 September, the joint team of representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and of the central councils of trade unions of employees of culture, arts and printing sectors and employees in publishing, press, radio and television was set up.

On 24 September, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, in the presence of Kazimierz Barcikowski and Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec, received representatives of interfactory workers commissions (MKR) led by Lech Walesa and Marian Jurczyk.

The next day, Kazimierz Barcikowski and the minister of foundries, at the invitation of the workers committee of foundry workers, visited the Krakow Lenin metallurgical combine. The subject of their talks was social and living problems, wages, and also wrongful activities in the sphere of interpersonal relations.

On 27 September, a meeting of the government Presidium took place with the chairman of the branch trade unions.

On 30 September in Lublin, the government commission, under the chairmanship of the minister of foundries, signed an 18-point agreement with the presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in the Legnica-Glogow copper region.

On 1 October, Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the leaders of Gdansk Voivodship, met with representatives of the Presidium of the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity. They discussed the progress of implementation of the Gdansk agreement.

On 13 October, a protocol of decisions of factory workers committees of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex was signed with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy on the implementation of dockers' demands in Szczecin and Swinoujscie.

On 15 October, at another meeting in Szczecin, the mixed commission met primarily to study the implementation of the whole complex of social and wages problems.

Midway through October, an agreement was signed between the Central Council of the Chemical Workers' Trade Union and the minister of chemical industry on implementing the most important demands put forward by the workforces and by trade union organizations.

On the 15th and the 16th, a meeting took place between Aleksander Kopec and other members of the government commission with MKZ NSZZ Solidarity at Katowice foundry. They discussed in detail the demands put forward by the workforces of foundries and the procedures for settling them, concentrating, among other things, on problems concerned with working conditions and with protecting the health of foundry workers, wages problems and social and living conditions.

At the same time, with the participation of representatives of the authorities, including Mining Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski, a meeting took place in Jastrzebie with the MKR (enterprise committee of the NSZZ Solidarity) attended by delegation of enterprise workers committees from over 200 enterprises. They discussed the implementation of the agreement to date, wages problems and the organization of work.

The talks held in Gdansk were attended by the ministerial commission of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which, with representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of Gdansk, dealt with the demands of the health service.

On 21 October, government press spokesman Jozef Barecki met the delegation of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] MSZZ Solidarity to discuss the demands contained in the decision made by the KKP on the problem of access to the mass media, which had been sent to Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

On 23 October, members of the government commission, including Aleksander Kopec, met with MKZ NSZZ Solidarity at Katowice foundry. They discussed problems of the construction sector, of improving the organization of work at construction sites, the wages and social problems of construction workforces and of employees of design offices, and also transportation problems.

On the same day, talks took place between Deputy Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski and the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission [MOKP] of Railroad, within the framework of the NSZZ Solidarity based in Gdansk, on the subject of wages.

A day later, on 25 [as heard] October, at the Katowice foundry, the government commission signed an agreement with the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity based temporarily at the Katowice foundry, with whom they agreed on procedures to be followed when settling the demands of the workforces of the foundry industry, of employees of construction and assembly enterprises, and of other workforces represented in the MKZ.

Taking part in the meeting was Aleksander Kopec and the minister of metallurgy. On the same day an agreement was signed in Warsaw between the Presidium of the main board of the Metal Workers Trade Union and the minister of the machine engineering industry, the minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry and the minister of power industry and atomic energy. These agreements fulfilled many proposals and demands submitted by the metal workers during the strikes, during the report-back and election campaign and at the congress of the Metal Workers Trade Union.

On 26 October Aleksander Kopec received a delegation of the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity with its main office in Wroclaw. The progress at the talks concerning the demands made by railroad workers was discussed and a mixed working team was appointed under the chairmanship of Janusz Obodowski.

On 28 October Mieczyslaw Jagielski visited Gdansk where he met the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity in order to discuss the Solidarity proposal on meeting Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

A day later an agreement was initialled in Wroclaw concerning the 44 proposals pertaining to wages, social organizational and other matters submitted by the MOKP of railroad workers of the NSZZ Solidarity.

On the following day an agreement was signed on the implementation of the proposals and demands submitted at army enterprises, services, institutions and units. The protocol of the agreement was signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and by the presidium of the founding committee of the Military Personnel Trade Union.

On 30 October, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach received the leadership of the Polish Teachers Trade Union. During the meeting, matters connected with amendments to the charter of rights and duties of teachers and with increasing the total state outlays on education were discussed.

On 31 October Premier Jozef Pinkowski received representatives of the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity, with its Chairman Lech Walesa. The Solidarity delegation presented its stand regarding the registration of the trade union's statute, which was done by the Warsaw Voivodship Court, and as regards access to the mass media, wage matters and other matters pertaining to supplies to the home market and rural areas.

On 31 October, Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec signed an agreement in Wroclaw with the MOKP of Railroad Workers of the NSZZ Solidarity.

During the first days of November last year representatives of the Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions met Premier Jozef Pinkowski. Matters were discussed in connection with supplies to the home market, wages, problems of employment and working conditions, and also how factory housing, social and award funds function. A draft for reducing working hours was discussed.

On 6 November representatives of the NSZZ of Sailors and Longshoremen met Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, in Warsaw. It was established that an agreement would be signed on how the demands of the members of this trade union would be implemented.

On 6 November, talks were held in Poznan between the MKS of the Poznan Voivodship post office, the district mail transportation office, and Wieslaw Adamski, deputy minister of communications, in connection with the strike of postal workers in Poznan and other towns of that voivodship.

On 7 November, an agreement was signed between the Power Industry Workers Trade Union and the minister of power industry and atomic energy on drawing up a new collective work contract and outlining a program for improving safety and hygiene conditions at work and the social and everyday living conditions of workforces working out in the field.

On 7 November, an agreement was signed in Poznan between the MKS of the Poznan Voivodship post office and the district mail transportation office and Wieslaw Adamski to end the strike of the postal workers and settle the problem of the postal subscription of magazines.

On 10 November, the third round of talks began in Gdansk between the NSZZ Solidarity of Communications Workers and a government commission of the Ministry of Communications chaired by Zbigniew Rudnicki, minister of communications. The talks dealt with the demands of communications workers.

On 11 November, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach and the then minister of health and social welfare, Marian Sliwinski, met the representatives of the Trade Union of Health Service Workers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish Medical Trade Union. Wage matters of the health service were discussed.

In mid-November, an agreement was signed between the minister of construction and construction materials industry and the NSZZ of Construction industry and the Housing Construction Cooperative Workers on the subject of implementing the proposals and demands of construction workers in that union.

On 11 November Maria Milczarek, the then minister of labor, wages and social affairs, received the leadership of the Polish Teachers' Union of employees of education and training. Matters of wages, disability and old-age pensions and the extend of working hours in education were discussed.

On 12 November the talks between the ministerial commission for education and health and the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity of Health Service workers and the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity of Education and Training workers were still proceeding on wage matters.

On 12 November the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection met the leadership of the State and Social Workers' Trade Union. The legal status of employees of the state administration and wage matters were discussed.

On 14 November First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania received Lech Walesa. The talk concerned the country's socioeconomic situation.

On 15 November an agreement was concluded between Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kepa and the state and social workers' trade union on the legal settlement of the legal status of employees in local state administration.

On 17 November an agreement was signed in Gdansk between the national representations of NSZZ Solidarity and the teams representing the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Training, and Ministry of Culture and Art.

On 17 November an agreement was signed between the minister of communications and the Communication Workers' Trade Union and the NSZZ Solidarity of Communication Workers.

On 19 November the government commission led by Jozef Kepa concluded talks with the Coordinating Commission of the regional NSZZ Solidarity in Czestochowa.

On 19 November Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec and Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd received representatives of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers of the Polish People's Republic.

On 21 November an agreement was signed between the Polish Teachers' Union of employees of higher schools and scientific institutions and Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski.

On 24 November there was a rally in Warsaw of representatives of branch unions with the participation of Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

On 24 November Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach took part in Szczecin in the deliberations of the mixed commission supervising the implementation of the August agreement in Szczecin.

On 25 November Stanislaw Kania met the Consultative Commission of the branch trade unions.

On 25 November talks were concluded between the government commission led by Minister Jozef Kepa and the MKZ of Solidarity in Bielsko-Biala. It was settled that a commission of the provincial people's council was to examine the charges made by Solidarity against people and the functioning of the local administration of the Bielsko Voivodship.

On 25 November talks were held in Gdansk between the NSZZ Solidarity of Health Service Workers and a government commission which consisted of the minister of health and social welfare and the minister of the chemical industry. The problem of supplies of medicine and medical equipment and matters of the health service base were discussed.

On 27 November an agreement was reached regarding the earnings for textile workers. The agreement was signed by Wladyslaw Jablonski, minister of light industry, and representatives of the trade unions operating in the ministry.

On 28 November the minister of mining met representatives of the MKZ of Jastrzebie and of the MKZ of Bytom and Czestochowa.

On 15 and 16 December the talks, which had begun in Warsaw earlier, between the government commission chaired by Minister Gorski and the KKP of science of the NSZZ Solidarity [word indistinct] of scientific-research institutes chaired by Assistant Professor (Krzysztof Gosiewski) were continued in Gliwice.

On 19 December a protocol of an agreement was initialed which contained more than 100 demands submitted by representatives of chemical industry factories. A government commission conducted talks in this matter with the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity of Chemical Industry Workers at the Chemitex factory in Wroclaw.

On 18 and 19 December talks were held on the implementation of the demands submitted by yard workforces in (Koszelowka) near Plock between the KKP of river yards of NSZZ Solidarity and the NSZZ of Sailors and of Longshoremen and a delegation representing the minister of transportation.

Representatives of the workforces, together with a plenipotentiary of the minister of transportation, formulated a total of 44 proposals which it was envisaged to introduce and include in the legal documents of the ministry. Agreements were signed in this matter.

On 29 December an agreement was signed in Lodz between the minister of light industry and the light industry section of Solidarity, the [word indistinct] NSZZ of the Textile, Garment and Leather Workers and the Cooperation [wspolpraca] NSZZ of Textile Workers.

On 5 January Jerzy Bafia, minister of justice, met the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations and representatives of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity. Legal matters and matters pertaining to the regulation of work control problems were discussed. On 12 January a meeting was held in Katowice between the leadership of the Ministry of Metallurgy and the directors of amalgamations of this industrial branch and the representatives of Solidarity representing the workforces of textile industry factories throughout the country. The implementation of the decisions contained in the agreement signed on 23 October with the MKZ of Solidarity in the Katowice steelworks was discussed.

On 19 January Premier Jozef Pinkwoski met the representatives of the KKP of Solidarity together with its chairman Lech Walesa. Matters connected with the implementation of the Gdansk agreement were discussed. On 20 January talks were held in Wroclaw between the leadership of the Ministry of Transportation and the MOKP of Railroad Workers of Solidarity. On the same day a second working session was held at the metallurgy, iron and steel amalgamation in Katowice of the standing mixed commission responsible for the implementation and supervision of the agreements concluded between the government commission and the MKZ of Solidarity in Katowice.

Talks were held at the Ministry of Administration between representatives of the "Malopolska" MUZ of Solidarity from Nowy Sacz and a government commission on the cooperation between Solidarity and the local administration.

On 21 January talks were held between Premier Jozef Pinkwoski and representatives of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity together with Lech Walesa. The talks dealt with shortening working time. In Gdansk talks were held between health service workers who are Solidarity members and a government commission. On 23 January an agreement was signed at the Chemitex factory in Wroclaw between a commission of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the KKP of Chemical Workers of NSZZ Solidarity. The agreement contains about 80 demands, including wage demands. On the same day, at the offices of the main board of the NSZZ of the Chemical, Paper, Glass and Ceramic Industry workers in Katowice, an agreement was signed on the implementation of the demands of chemical industry workforces regarding wage and social matters, work safety and hygiene conditions, and environmental protection.

DEFENSE MINISTRY EMPLOYEES TU HOLDS CONGRESS

LD232339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The first national congress of the Civilian Military Employees Trade Union has begun in Warsaw. It will last 2 days. Taking part in the congress are 256 delegates--civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense throughout the country. During the congress the trade union's statute will be approved and new officers elected. Taking part in the debates was member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski Speaks

LD252149 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (PAP)--The first national congress of the Union of Civilian Employees of the Army, founded five months back and affiliating over 30 percent of all civilian staff of the Polish Armed Forces, wound up its three-day debate here today.

The congress adopted a plan for the union's actions in the years 1981-83, approved the union's statute, and elected the organizations' 52-strong central board headed by Jan Ladno.

The assembly also appealed to all working people in Poland to actively join in the proces of social renewal and stabilization of life in this country. The congress called for a sense of realism and responsibility and admitted the need for changes and reforms, including gradual cuts in working time. "Our future spells socialism and prosperous development of our homeland," the congress declared in its appeal.

Addressing the assembly yesterday, National Defense Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was taking part in the debates, praised the entire army civilian staff for turning up at work yesterday, a day when many factories in Poland suffered from employee absenteeism due to the Saturdays-off dispute between the unions and the authorities.

The Civilian Army Employees' Union professes observance of the principles laid down in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the socialist system, social ownership of production means and the country's alliances, and acknowledges the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party, the union's statute says.

The union's programme provides for protection of employee rights as regards pay, respect for personal dignity, working conditions, health protection, cultural needs, etc.

Discussion Reported

LD251234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] [Unidentified voice] It is very difficult to gain new employees. They have to have a knack for it, a special talent. [presumably voice of a participant at the recent Civilian Military Employees Trade Union meeting]

[Announcer] The past week, as far as the community of civilian employees of military institutions is concerned, was dominated by the first natinal congress of delegates of the Trade Civilian Union of Military Employees. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, took part in the proceedings.

Discussions did not take place in the conference hall alone. They could also be hear during breaks in the proceedings in the foyer. We now witness such a conversation between our minister and the delegates.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] ...However, it is often the case that once they have served their term, they leave for the workplaces whence they had come and do not wish to say.

[Unidentified voice] That is why it is so difficult to find employees. I think it is easier where office and administration jobs are concerned. However, as far as production jobs are concerned, the situation is extraordinarily difficult.

[Unidentified voice] Yes. But I think, let us say, if we pose the problem correctly, pose it correctly from the union's viewpoint, if we work out this status of the civilian employee in the army, if we introduce a labor charter [karta prac], then I think we will stand a greater chance of gaining these employees. Another thing: It will not suffice for a candidate to be professionally qualified--he must also possess other qualities to be employable in this community, a military community.

[Unidentified voice] Employment should be competitive as far as other professions and workplaces are concern. This is not confined to material conditions alone, though we must always improve them. It affects the issue of better internal relations.

There should be a feeling that we are a single military family, irrespective of whether one is wearing a uniform or not. This ought to be accompanied by a proper climate of appropriate cooperation, understanding and respect so that in the army we will be capable of creating a model of such cooperation. This should be something that draws people together, something that young and older employees will find attractive, thus embarking on careers in the military field. The second thing which I think can also be our trump card, to some extent, is organization, order, the fulfillment of all obligations by both sides. I think that people like a properly organized system, that they feel well within it. The army, by definition, possesses such a system. I am convinced that activities of the union in the form the congress passes will facilitate this process: a process of interest in working for the army, by civilians. [end recording]

Problems of the army's civilian personnel and their new trade union will also be discussed in our evening broadcast at 2100 in second program.

Congress Ends

LD251836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The first national congress of the Civilian Military Employees Trade Union ended in Warsaw today. The central board, consisting of 52 members, was elected by this independent and self-governing trade union. It's chairman is Jan Ladno, one of the members of the former founding committee of the union. As most important tasks in its program the union considers representation and defense of the interests and problems of the employees in the sphere of wages, (?respect for dignity), social, living and cultural conditions. The program also forecasts ensuring all the rights gained from collective labor agreements and [words indistinct]. The program also demands an immediate implementation of changes resulting from the amendment of regulations and agreements in individual branches of each industry.

Participants of the first national congress of the Civilian Military Employees Trade Union have addressed an appeal to all the working people in Poland stressing, among other things, that our country needs calm, unity, law and order.

PINKOWSKI, MACH ADDRESS AGRICULTURE UNIONISTS

LD251104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski met agricultural circles activists, the Main Board Presidium and management of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles [CZKR] in Warsaw yesterday. Implementation of demands made by the board during the last meeting held at the beginning of December last year, as well as methods and possibilities for resolving new problems raised by farmers were discussed. It was suggested that a special working team be formed to draw up a timetable for the implementation of farmers' demands and for supervising their implementation. Stanislaw Mach, deputy premier, took the floor and spoke about the suggestions that were presented, suggestions concerning economic conditions for the devleopment of agricultural production, improvement in the situation of farmers and development of self-government. Premier Jozef Pinkowski spoke at the end of the meeting, devoting his speech in particular to self-government issues. The premier emphasized: We count on the self-government to create a climate that will facilitate a increased production in the countryside.

Further Report

LD251922 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (PAP)--As already reported, Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met members of the executive organs of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles in Warsaw on 24 January.

In a speech at the meeting he expressed satisfaction with the fact that agriculture self-government has energetically undertaken the solution of important problems of the countryside. In connection with the resumption of the activities of the various forms of rural self-government, such as for instance the parish unions of agricultural circles and organizations being set up, the chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized that measures will be taken to intensify this process. The countryside must have an organization which will be capable of rendering definite assistance. It is these agricultural circles which have such rich experience, as well as experienced leaders and a great technical potential, that have all the conditions required for this purpose.

Decisions are also being taken to step up the activities of other forms of rural self-government: branch unions and the associations of rural producers. In view of the decisions already taken which create favorable conditions for the development of agriculture, J. Pinkowski stressed that on the basis of the directives of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Executive Committee Presidium the government is preparing a program for the development of agriculture in 1981-85. This program will soon be submitted for consultations with rural self-government. Independently of this the government has recently taken eight separate decisions concerning important issues of agriculture, including the problem of the rational use of land. These decisions lead, in particular, to the simplification of the principles of land transactions and the procedure of the law of ownership of farms, and consequently also to safeguarding the feeling of security, for private peasant owners, of their right to own their farms.

J. Pinkowski appealed to the self-government to take energetic action in order to use in the most efficient manner particularly those means of production which are in short supply and to deploy neighborly help so as to meet the existing needs as extensively as possible, particularly as regards the requirements for seed for spring sowing. The state is endeavoring to use every opportunity to increase assistance to stock breeders by supplying them with feeding stuffs. Self-government, on its part, should also do everything in its power to ensure that farms maintain and eventually replace their cattle and pigs.

A speech at the meeting was made also by Leon Klonica, the minister of agriculture. He presented his department's assessment of the implementation of the requirements put forward by the Central Union of Agricultural Circles at the preceding meetings in December 1980. He also announced that various steps are being taken to increase the outpot of production required to supply the needs of agriculture. However, with the present difficulties this will not immediately give the results which the farmers expect. There will be a tangible improvement only in the supply of simple machines and appliances to private farms.

Then the minister of agriculture described the implementation of other demands. He announced, in particular, that:

On 23 January the government Presidium examined the proposals concerning the streamlining of the whole system of the use of land. In 2-3 weeks time a document will be completed introducing more convenient conditions for granting credit to finance all directions of the development of agricultural production;

The increase in prices for agricultural services has been halted;

This year it is proposed to increase the deliveries of coal to the rural areas by 400,000 tons; From the beginning of this year a fund for the development of agriculture, created out of the contributions of peasant farmers, will be placed at the disposal of agricultural circles;

The draft plan for this year will include expenditure on land amelioration amounting to Z2.5 billion more than the sum to the extent of which last year's plan was implemented; the delivery prices for certain agricultural produce have been increased.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS REAGAN CAMPAIGN, INAUGURATION

AU231833 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski Washington dispatch: "Ronald Reagan Has Taken Over the White House"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION, 2 AND 1/2 MONTHS AFTER THE ELECTION, ON 20 JANUARY AT NOON RONALD REAGAN WAS SWORN IN AS THE 40TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT THE SEAT OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON'S CAPITOL BUILDING. THE PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVED THERE BY AUTOMOBILE, ACCOMPANIED BY JIMMY CARTER WHO IS LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

Ronald Reagan is the oldest President in the history of the United States. Within 3 weeks he will celebrate his 70th birthday. He is also the first President originating from the world of the arts. Born in the state of Illinois into a family of footwear dealers, he graduated from a modest state educational establishment and took a job as radio sports commentator. Early in the thirties he moved to Hollywood and started a film career. He acted in 23 motion pictures. At the same time he ran a radio theater for General Electric. In the fifties he was chairman of the Hollywood actors union. As such he began public and political activity and associated himself with the Republican Party. In 1966-74 he was Governor of California and there he won his reputation as a politician.

After two terms as governor, in 1976 he ran for the first time for the nomination of the Republican Party. But he lost in the primary election to G. Ford who, then was defeated by J. Carter.

In the past electoral campaign the victorious struggle for power for the White House was facilitated for him by numerous setbacks in J. Carter's activity, and primarily by recession, inflation and unemployment that have continued in the United States for the last 2 years. Reagan won the majority, promising the voters that he would reduce taxes, restrict outlays for and the scope of the activity of the federal authorities, cut unemployment and restore the power and international prestige of the United States.

IN THE INAUGURATION SPEECH AT THE CAPITOL THE NEW PRESIDENT REPEATED MOST OF HIS ELECTORAL PROMISES, EMPHASIZING INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN INDUSTRY, INCREASED EMPLOYMENT AND A RESPONSE TO THE RAW MATERIALS CHALLENGE.

As of today, R. Reagan said, economic activity will be the main task for the Federal Government, and ensuring employment the next undertaking.

R. Reagan repeated his intention to restrict federal power in economic affairs and to delegate numerous functions in that sphere to the states, which "created the federation."

The new President said that "peace is the highest aspiration of America," and at the same time added that his administration would strengthen the U.S. defense potential.

The ceremony of the power takeover by Reagan was completed with a parade of artistic teams brought from all over the country.

Only when the Capitol ceremonies were over did Washington receive the news about the release of the 52 hostages by Iranian authorities and about their departure aboard an Algerian plane for Europe.

EDITOR PREVIEWS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION STYLE

LD251616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Jan 81

["Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] [Question by unidentified interviewer] Editor Janusz Stefanowicz is our guest today. Hello. I would like to talk with you about the new, 40th President of the United States. The festive inauguration is already behind us.

The traditional, so-called honeymoon has already begun for the new administration. But let me ask you this question: When Reagan defeated Carter in the elections some time ago, did you share the opinion of our publicists in the press, radio and television that hard times were around the corner; that is, that Reagan will be a hard man as a politician and that this does not augur well for peace and detente?

[Answer] I was much less pessimistic than most of my colleagues. It seems to me that the terms pessimism and optimism are not the most appropriate ones to use in this context. This is because both Reagan as a figure and the times and circumstances in which he will perform his functions as President make it impossible for one to answer unequivocally. All terms like hard or soft, dovish or hawkish, should after all be regarded as relative to various areas of international life and different circumstances. Reagan certainly possesses qualities which may make international relations easier, particularly relations with the Soviet Union. He also has qualities that will make them more difficult.

Among the first group I would include a certain consistency, a systematic approach, the desire to show completely different qualities from those of his predecessor, the desire to demonstrate a serious and consistent policy worthy of a great superpower. He wishes to act like a commander of a battleship rather than a kayak. This is surely a positive quality since it introduces a certain credibility, accountability to the policy of a great superpower.

On the other hand, Reagan represents the conservative movement. That in itself does not mean much since, for instance, President Nixon was like him, but he concluded far-reaching agreements with the Soviet Union. What is worse is the fact that Reagan accedes to the presidency during a period in which the American public has let itself be convinced--by the previous administration--that relative to the Soviet Union it is militarily backward; that American military strength must be rapidly increased; that, in general, an extraordinarily conservative policy must be pursued in both the domestic and foreign policy areas, that affairs of the Atlantic Alliance must be put in order, meaning that the allies must be made to toe the line a bit more and that one should not indulge, so to speak, in games like detente, some kind of a wider dialogue with the East. These are negative things.

[Question] All right, but as for the allies, were they not rather overjoyed at Reagan's election? Only now is it beginning to show that relations with Carter were not the best. [Sentence indistinct]

[Answer] Schmidt's and Mrs Thatcher's positions are very special. Mrs Thatcher has very close ideological ties with American conservatives. As for Schmidt, it is not so much he, as the FRG in general that gains a special place in the glance cast from the new Washington, so to speak--not just the White House--on Europe and the role of the allies. You must remember that General Haig, the new secretary of state, and until recently commander in chief of NATO, was almost in love with the Bundeswehr as a military man, regarding it as the only, so to speak, serious and efficient fighting force on the territory of Europe. Remember that the West German Christian Democrats are gaining a few important backers in Reagan's new team, including the new Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger or, if you like, Veinberger, a German by extraction.

To put it briefly: Germans have particular reasons to be pleased. In general, Western Europe seems to be concerned that Reagan will leave it with less freedom for maneuver in relations with the Soviet Union and relations between the West and East Europe as a whole. It is apprehensive lest he force it to give more money to NATO. Carter did this, but, true to form, he was completely and utterly inconsistent and soft.

Finally, it fears that Reagan's economic policies will be aimed at making the American economy as independent as possible, thus closing the door a bit on the recent huge influx of Western European investments in the United States. This goes for Japan, too, but Europeans are not concerned with this. So you see, it is difficult to give an answer.

In my opinion this will be a presidency free of the zigzags characteristic of the preceding one. It will indeed be carried out in this cool and hard style. But Reagan will wish to get a working relation with the Soviet Union, a working dialogue, without fanfares, without smiles, without bearhugs. it will be based on the principle: Okay, business is business, we must reach accords, though it is difficult, though there is resistance to it--but it must be done the hard way.

[Question] Yes, for the time being he has tackled his own federal administration. He has even signed a decree, freezing, I think, [words indistinct].

[Answer] Well, generally speaking, this presidency has a new style. I say new, relative to Carter's style. As someone said during the inauguration: Jeans have been replaced by dinner jackets and top hats. This is an outward expression of conservatism. There is also a certain conservatism in the style in which his functions are discharged.

In the postwar period, American presidents worked increasingly hard. [word indistinct] this required mental, direct efforts. They tried to resolve more and more things by themselves. Reagan is clearly restoring the concept of what is almost a 19th century presidency, almost the concept of Franklin Roosevelt, the last president to take things easy, for health reasons. On the first morning, Reagan ordered that not just breakfast, but also the CIA world report should be brought to his bed, while by that time Carter had already been on the run, had already breakfasted and was receiving this report sitting behind his oval office desk.

Another change: on that morning, he did not allow his security adviser to see him. Suddenly this function paled into insignificance when you compare it with the Kissinger or Brzezinski periods. The only ones to bring him reports were the White House chief of staff and his political adviser. So we have a big change in the White House hierarchy: we have the removal of many functions from the White House. The close-knit staff was abolished. At the same time there have been cuts right across the whole administration. So, to put it most succinctly: You have huge cuts in the civilian budget, in the state administration and public administration of the economy. On the other hand, you have a very serious rise in the military budget.

Do you know that if Reagan manages to implement his program, and I think he will, then in this year alone the U.S. military budget will for the first time exceed $200 billion? Only a few years ago we spoke with horror of $80 billion. This is so even if you take inflation into account--and it has raced upward drastically.

[Question] Yes, one more question, what will Reagan's attitude to the press be? This is not without importance.

[Answer] In my opinion, it will be rather ill-disposed and contemptuous. He has complexes, like any other man. As for the complex of a second or the third-rate cowboy actor--well, that is one of the most harmful ones, since this is a complex of an (?exhibitionist). The press has always reminded him of that: it constantly reminds him of his age, of the fact that he is a little bit on the deaf side, that his head is shaking just a bit. Well, you know, a man who is conscious of these weaknesses and at the same time possesses such ambitions and is so sure of himself as Reagan, bears such criticism with a lot of difficulty. That is why he will avoid the press.

[Question] But he himself used to be a journalist, at one time in his richly, varied life. Was he not a sports reporter as well?

[Answer] My dear sir, I happen to know many former journalists in Poland who, in some periods, have really taken it out on the press, so this does not really mean much. I think that he will maintain rather loose contacts with the press. In any case, on a more serious note now, he did not announce, as did Carter, that he would hold regular monthly or bimonthly press conferences. No, he did not announce anything of the kind and already the great American press conglomerates see it as proof of a certain mistrust and antagonism.

[Question] In conclusion, one should also ask what is Reagan's attitude to our country?

[Answer] I think that he will treat Poland within the framework of a certain global policy, as a fragment of a certain part of Europe, a certain balance of power and system of alliance.

I think that the time has passed when we had the so-called Polish lobby. I can even say, with a certain sadness, that one could today say that a German lobby is emerging and that the Polish lobby has died.

With all the reproaches we had and could have against Brzezinski, given the very loose connections of Muskie with things Polish, even so, a certain element, a certain seed of Polishness was there nevertheless; and it helped us in concrete (?cases). I do not think that we can now count on this kind of emotional approach.

[Question] But in general you are quite an optimist as far as this 4-year term in office and consequences for the world of today are concerned?

[Answer] You know, I am always an optimist if the political line of any state is based upon assumptions which one can foresee and assess. If Reagan is consistent, then I prefer the hard and consistent Reagan to chameleonlike Carter.

[Question] Ah, but you are saying this when Carter is no longer president.

[Answer] But in "the World and Poland" program we have mentioned the fact that he is prone to changing. We've been doing it for the entire 4 years.

GRABSKI, OLSZOWSKI, WOJTASZEK MEET RCP OFFICIALS

LD242112 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A Romanian Communist Party delegation, consisting of member of the Executive Political Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee V. Cazacu and Deputy Head of the CC Propaganda Department Ioan Hadnagy met with members of the PUWP CC authorities--Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski and Emil Wojtaszek--and held talks in the PUWP CC Foreign Department.

The talks and meetings centred round problems of socialist construction in both countries, inter-party cooperation, the situation in the working class movement in the world, and some aspects of the international scene.

The meetings were attended by Deputy Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department L. Piatkowski and by the Romanian Ambassador in Poland I. Cosma.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES STERN ARTICLE

AU261537 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Eugeniusz Guz article: "How To Respond to Slander--Trick Captions and Trick Photography"]

[Text] PAP--The journalists who apply in droves for Polish visas include representatives of the largest (2 million copies) illustrated weekly in Europe--STERN. A STERN team, who recently visited Poland, had produced a richly illustrated report entitled "Poverty in Poland." In that report, what especially arouses--mildly speaking--our serious reservations are the report's illustrations, which raise the question whether it is not Western journalism that is suffering from poverty.

STERN published eight photographs, all of which show our country as extremely primitive and backward. Peasant carts--the only vehicles that the reporter noticed--are so expensive that the peasants are able to buy them only if they pool their money.

The housing situation is illustrated by a family of 10 living in a cave that measures 43 square meters, uses an iron stove for heating and has no plumbing. To let the reader get his second wind, the next photograph shows a long line in front of a candy store in Krakow. It is followed by a snapshot of the Rozycki mart, which is billed as the city's "supply market," in which the inhabitants can eat a thin soup. Then again we see a peasant cart, which is something priceless because it is so rare, as well as a dung fork and dung itself, all of which are supposed to symbolize our farming. To cap it all, we see a starving child in a cubicle that has not been tidied for the last 100 years. All that is presented as an illustration of the situation.

If I adopted STERN's method, I could prepare a similar report on the FRG, selecting a photograph showing one of the 800,000 homeless people and one of the 8,500 cases of assault and battery that take place in the FRG everyday. I would also add a photograph of one of the 15,000 West German suicides a year, would spice it with the apparition of one of the thousands and thousands of victims of drug addiction, and would show a child that has suffered the fate of the 15,000 children subjected each year to sexual perversion and a child that has been mutilated in the name of parental love. Scores of thousands of children are mutilated this way in the FRG every year. I would entitle the whole thing "The Hell in the FRG." After all, the free Western press has created such a method.

KANIA CABLES BERLINGUER ON ITALIAN CP ANNIVERSARY

LD211023 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP)--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Italy, Stanislaw Kania, the PUWP CC first secretary, sent a congratulatory message to Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PRC--Warsaw, 24 Jan (PAP)--Today, Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski received a Chinese delegation which arrived for the 15th session of shareholders in the Sino-Polish shipping company--Chipolbrok--headed by the vice minister of transport of the People's Republic of China, Li Qing. Among other things, the sides discussed some issues concerned with the development of Sino-Polish cooperation in shipping transport. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 24 Jan 81 LD]

MADRID MAYOR IN WARSAW--Warsaw, 24 Jan (PAP)--Invited by the mayor of Warsaw, Madrid's mayor, Enrique Tierno Galvan paid his first official visit to Warsaw. On Saturday, the second day of the visit, the Spanish guest was received in the Belvedere by deputy president of the Council of State, Professor Kazimierz Secomsi. The mayor of Madrid also talked with alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Emil Wojtaszek. A package agreement was signed in the Warsaw town hall. It concerns cooperation between Warsaw and Madrid. On the Polish side, the agreement was signed by Mayor Jerzy Majewski. On the Spanish side—by Mayor of Madrid Enrique Tierno Galvan. The Spanish delegation also met with minister of administration, local economy and preservation of environment Jozef Kepa. The mayor of Madrid was also hosted by the chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, director of the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Professor Aleksander Gieysztor, who outlined the history of the castle's reconstruction. In a statement for PAP, Enrique Tierno Galvan said that he was most impressed by the reconstruction of Warsaw. Warsaw is a town--he said--which was reborn from war ruins and has become a city of peace. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 24 Jan 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

AU231434 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktov Kilikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff.

The guests extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes for success in his activity on behalf of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, minister of defense. The guests also extended wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his forthcoming birthday as well as many happy returns of the day, to the benefit and flourishing of Romania and the entire socialist community.

Thanking the guests for the wishes and feelings expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to convey warm greetings and best wishes for health and success to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Ustinov.

The sides had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SWEDISH COMMUNIST LEADERS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU232040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan (AGERPRESS)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on January 23 the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, made up of Lars Werner, chairman of the party, Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the party, now on a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The interview was attended by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP.

The chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, in behalf of the party leadership and in his own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes of good health and happiness, long life and power to work, on the impending anniversary of his birthday, long-standing activity at the head of the party and the state, to the benefit and for the happiness of the Romanian people, in order to further lead the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the good wishes and feelings expressed and addressed in his behalf and in behalf of the RCP leadership a warm salute and best wishes to Lars Werner, to the leadership of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner informed each other on the present and future preoccupations of the two parties and had a wide exchange of views on international problems and questions of the communist and working-class movement.

Both parties expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and stressed the two parties' determination to diversify these relations, to develop the solidarity between them, based on the principles of full equality, observance of independence and non-interference in internal affairs, of every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its revolutionary tactics and strategy according to the historical, social and political conditions in its own country.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner reaffirmed the mutual wish to further work for the consolidation of the friendship between the Romanian and Swedish peoples, for the expansion of the Romanian-Swedish links in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields.

Approaching questions of the international political life, the two party leaders emphasized the important revolutionary and social changes occured in the world arena, the deep-going mutations come about in the world balance of forces. Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner considered that the world situation keeps tense. It was considered that under the circumstances all states and peoples, the revolutionary, progressive, advanced forces everywhere must intensify efforts for the curbing of the present tension in international life and the improvement of the world political climate, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of national independence. In this context, stress was placed on the need for ever firmer action for the promotion in interstate relations of a policy grounded upon fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force.

The exchange of views emphasized the importance of intensified efforts for the accomplishment of real security and broad cooperation and collaboration in Europe. In this context, Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner emphasized how important it is to ensure the success of the Madrid conference.

The two party heads considered that the interests of the world peace and of understanding among peoples asked for an immediate passing on to practical, firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for the cessation of the arm race, stopping the deployment of and development of new nuclear missiles and in general of new weapons, in Europe and the world over, so that they might no longer threaten the peace of the continent, of the entire planet, for creating a climate favourable to the unhampered development of collaboration among all the nations.

Both sides highlighted the decisive importance of the renunciation of force and of armed confrontations between states, of solving all the litigious problems only through peaceful means, through negotiations among interested sides.

The sides also considered that it was necessary for firmer action to be taken for liquidating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order grounded on the principles of equality and equity, guaranteeing the development of all the peoples, of the lagging ones in particular on the road of economic and social progress.

Highlighted was the role incumbent in the international life on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing and non-aligned countries.

During the interview the sides attached a special importance to the development of friendship, solidarity, unity among the communist and workers' parties, grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, so that the diverging views might find solutions by means of principled, comradely discussions, without affecting the good relations existing among them, for the cause of the general struggle for social progress, socialism and peace in the world.

The sides highlighted the importance of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for national independence and social progress, for socialism.

Departure 24 Jan

AU241954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 24 the delegation of the Left-Party-Communists of Sweden left Bucharest after having paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guests were seen off at the airport by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN MEETS WITH LIBYAN LEADERS

Meeting With al-Qadhdhafi

AU242000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jan (AGERPRES)--An exchange of messages of friendship took place in Tripoli between Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September great revolution.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's being called on by Vasile Pungan, personal representative of Romania's president, minister secretary of state.

On the occasion exchanged were opinions concerning the present stage and the perspective of the development of the Romanian-Libyan relations in various domains of common interest, and expressed was the wish and the determination of the two leaders to expand, deepen and diversify the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, based on the principles of each country's independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, according to the interests of the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

Some problems of common interest concerning the contemporary international life were tackled at the same time, the sides highlighting the fact that the development of the international collaboration between Romania and Libya serves the cause of consolidating peace, security and understanding among peoples.

The exchange of messages and the interview were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere that characterises the relations between the two leaders.

Meeting With Officials

AU260950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jan (AGERPRES)--While in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Vasile Pungan, personal envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, minister secretary of state, had interviews with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command; and with the Libyan secretaries for petroleum, 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar; planning, Musa Abu Furaywah; housing, Muhammad al-Manqush.

In the spirit of what was agreed upon during meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, new possibilities were singled out for the deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration in all domains.

LIBYA'S AZ-ZAQ'AR MEETS WITH MICULESCU IN TRIPOLI

AU231937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, head of a Romanian economic delegation now visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met with 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar, secretary for petroleum in the general people's committee, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation.

Analyzed were the activity of the joint Romanian-Libyan companies in agriculture and the existing possibilities of intensifying and deepening mutual advantageous cooperation. At the same time, measures were set for expanding Romania's participation in the building of new agricultural units in that country.

The need was emphasized on the occasion for the intensification of the two sides' efforts so that the decisions made during the Romanian-Libyan top-level meetings be carried into effect in best conditions.

SUNDIC: POLISH SITUATION 'NOT GETTING BETTER'

LD241702 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The situation in Poland is not getting better, nor are there any signs of a possible lessening of tension in the country in the foreseeable future. On the contrary one gets the impression that the stands of the new Solidarity trade unions and the government are growing further apart which, according to many, could bring into question the process of internal rebuilding and stabilization of the situation in Poland.

It has also become apparent that some of Poland's neighbors are increasingly losing their patience, that they are adding to the list of accusations against the trade unions and that they are exerting direct and indirect pressure on the Polish Government in order to make it more resolute in implementing its program of political and economic stabilization. It is becoming increasingly obvious that this is not merely a question of free Saturdays, on which the new Solidarity trade unions insist, but a question of the slowness in implementing some provisions of the Gdansk agreement.

The consequence of this are more frequent strikes, of a greater or lesser scope, as well as a general strike called for next Wednesday. It sometimes appears that the Polish Government, alone or under pressure from outside, has come to the conclusion that it has been too lenient in its negotiations with the trade unions and that it is now trying to water down the Gdansk agreement. The new trade unions seem to have reached the latter conclusion themselves and are now becoming increasingly determined to struggle for their rights. Thus the situation has been created for various forms of interference in Poland's internal affairs, which can have unforeseeable consequences.

Considering the situation in Poland at the moment and Poland's mounting problems, the principle of noninterference in Poland's internal affairs is again topical, as it was at the beginning of the crisis. If this is not taken into account, the gap dividing the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade unions will grow deeper and deeper. The question could, for example, be asked if the military exercises of Polish and Soviet troops are necessary just at this moment, regardless of how many troops are involved on both sides. It is clear to everyone that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and that Soviet units are stationed in Poland. If, however, undue emphasis is placed on this, such as for example saying that the Soviet-Polish military exercises are taking
combat togetherness, this could be understood differently--even as a warning that the army is the only force which guarantees the existence of socialism in Poland, or even worse, as a reminder of the time when troops fired at the workers.

It is likewise not a good thing when others judge the activity of the Solidarity trade unions, particularly when such criticism of this activity goes much further than the stands of the Polish state and party leadership. Statements that the initiators of the strikes work together with forces hostile to socialism or that the leaders of Solidarity are not interested in the normalization of the situation in the country and in raising the standard of living of the population will in no way contribute to overcoming the existing situation, nor will they help the Polish leadership find a solution, which it is looking for, in its negotiations with the trade unions. On the contrary, such conduct can only strengthen the hand of those forces in Poland and outside which, much to the dissatisfaction of Polish workers, fish in troubled waters. Let us recall that Lech Walesa himself said in Rome recently that some forces in the West are dramatizing the situation in Poland as if they wished it to be resolved not by way of a dialogue between the government and Solidarity but in a different manner.

DECERMIC: REAGAN 'MORE MODERATE THAN RIGHTWING'

AU231241 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Bogdan Decermic report]

[Excerpts] New York, 21 Jan--Yesterday was a day of great excitement for Americans. By unusual coincidence, the released U.S. hostages took off by plane from Tehran while the gun salutes marked the inauguration of the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. This was an honorable departure from the White House for Jimmy Carter who has thus crowned his unusually tough and stubborn, nearly desperate efforts to end his term of office by freeing the diplomats, as the nation finally breathed a sigh of relief after feeling humiliated and helpless for over 14 months.

Orientation

In his inaugural speech, according to most analysts, Reagan defined himself before the nation and the world as a president who has assumed the role of a more moderate than rightwing leader. The New York TIMES commentary also contains the following: "It is paradoxical that it was precisely those who were most enthusiastic for Reagan's election who were more concerned what he would do than those who were against his election."

Perhaps this also is the only thing possible because Reagan pleads for a general renewal and not for rightwing oriented revolution, such as certain circles from the extreme rightwing wanted and expected. At the moment when some Americans, the New York TIMES says, expected a declaration about a state of emergency in the economy and dramatic measures, Reagan promised merely a slow and difficult step backward. "Progress may be slow--measured in inches and feet, not miles--but we will progress," Reagan himself said.

ALGERIAN MEDIATION FOLLOWED NONALIGNED PRINCIPLES

LD231438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 23 Jan 81

[TANJUG correspondent Dusan Zupan commentary]

[Text] Algiers, 23 Jan--The fact that a nonaligned country--Algeria--has made what probably is the decisive contribution to the freeing of the U.S. hostages and the settlement of the U.S.-Iranian dispute is by no means of minor importance.

Algeria has played its role of mediator with dedication, conscientiousness, plenty of tact and diplomatic talent and the feeling for the essential. The entire mediatory mission passed without much publicity. Algeria holds that its diplomats could not have acted in any other way, considering Algeria's revolutionary tradition and its independent, nonaligned position. Nonaligned Algeria has confirmed in practice what the movement it belongs to has inscribed in its resolutions.

Although a cause of the poisoned U.S.-Iranian relations has now been removed, the scars are too fresh to allow the expectation of any serious rapprochement between the two countries in the near future. However, the very manifestation of good will and the existence of sincere intentions to observe some fundamental international principles such as quality, non-interference in internal affairs and the readiness to deal with conflicts by peaceful means, could mean much.

The nonaligned countries are the protagonists of the above principles on the world stage. For some time now, they have been pointing out that there is no hope of the world becoming a better and more just place without the observance of these fundamental principles of international conduct. On this occasion, too, the events have proved the nonaligned right.

The mediatory role of Algeria is also considered to be a good overture to the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi which will have to consider both the conflicts between some of its members, and the instances of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, interventions and threats of force to the small by the big.

LIBYAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD252200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG)--Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, Libyan secretary of planning, arrived in Belgrade today to take part in the session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya. Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint committee, was at Belgrade airport to welcome him.

REPORTAGE ON MINIC VISIT TO ANGOLA, PORTUGAL

Communique With Angola

LD222335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 22 Jan 81

["Communique on Milos Minic's visit to Angola"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (TANJUG)--The delegation of the LCY led by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today concluded its 3-day official visit to the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola and left for Belgrade. At 4 February Airport in Luanda, Milos Minic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for organization of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Alfonso van Dunen, secretary of the Central Committee for international relations; Paulo Jorge, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and other high Angolan officials. The departure was also attended by Jasa Babic, SFRY ambassador to Luanda, and representatives of Yugoslav citizens who are temporarily employed in this friendly nonaligned country.

The joint communique published in connection with the visit of the LCY delegation emphasizes that the talks between the two delegations, led by Milos Minic and Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, were held "in an atmosphere of sincere understanding." The communique emphasizes that the two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the LCY are successfully developing.

The importance of this cooperation for the overall development of friendly Yugoslav-Angolan relations was especially emphasized. It was assessed that this is the direct result of consistent adherence and loyalty of the two parties to democratic principles of relations--autonomy, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect--which are the general bases determined by Presidents Agostinho Neto and Josip Broz Tito during their meetings.

"Analyzing the complex international situation," this document says, "the MPLA-Labor Party and the LCY view with concern the arms race which demands that the forces which are prepared to struggle for peace must strive still harder for the continuation of the process of detente in international relations, for disarmament and the establishment of equal international relations and cooperation against all forms of domination in relations between peoples and countries, as well as for the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism."

Both sides emphasized solidarity with the heroic people of Namibia which, led by its only legitimate representative SWAPO, struggles for freedom and independence. In this context, they demand the implementation of the United Nations decisions and the application of the Resolutions 435 and 439 on the decolonization of Namibia.

Both delegations also denounced the systematic attacks carried out against the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa.

Views were exchanged on the importance of the policy and movement of nonalignment in the present international situation and the two delegations agreed that the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers in New Delhi is of great importance for the further activity of the nonaligned countries and for the further development of the international situation.

In conclusion, the joint communique emphasizes that the two delegations expressed satisfaction about the talks and assessed that they will represent a considerable contribution and an impetus to the further development of relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the LCY in the interest of further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between Angola and the SFRY.

Lisbon Talks With Eanes

LD232158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--Relations between Portugal and Yugoslavia have been developing on the basis of full friendship and in the spirit of understanding, President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal said here today.

President Eanes received Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, here today.

In the ensuing open, friendly and cordial talk, opinions on bilateral relations and current international questions were interchanged.

While interchanging opinions on the current international situation, Eanes and Minic expressed their opinion that a solution as quick as possible for the problem of Namibia on the basis of the UN recommendations would have an exceptional importance for trends in the south of Africa. Another topic was the question of the development of the current situation in Europe and the so-far course of the Madrid meeting on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both countries showed their full interest in seeing this meeting made a success and that its results contribute to strengthening security, widening cooperation and to the process of detente in Europe.

More Talks in Portugal

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[Text] Lisbon, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, chairman of Yugoslavia's Federal Social Council for International Relations, has had here separate talks with Andre Goncalves Pereira, Portugal's minister of foreign affairs, Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Socialist Party, Sergio Vilareges, member of the Secretariat and of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Portugal, and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal.

In all of the above meetings, international relations and the latest development of the situation in the world were discussed.

Milos Minic stopped over here for one day on return from an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola.